The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 1, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 13

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street

Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance. care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O.

Illustrated Booklet Free.

Those contemplating a trip to Annual Meeting National Educational Association, to be held at Los Angeles, Cal., July 11 to 14, 1899, or others who desire to take advantage of the low rate, should not fail to procure a copy of this interesting booklet, issued by the Chicago & Northwestern R'y, giving full information as to routes, time of trains, rates and other valuable and necessary information. Sent free upon receipt of 2 cents postage by D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Thomas Thurman, deputy sheriff of Troy, Mo., says if everyone in the United States should discover the virtue of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles, rectal troubles and skin diseases, the demand could not be supplied. Rider & Snyder.

B & B

Pretty Inexpensive Wash Goods.

—styles and prices that mean just what we say—and everyone who gets samples will be pleased—see the best, useful wash goods for little money you ever set eyes on.

Variety and values at 12½c the like of which was never known in all experience.

20c Ginghams, choice new Cambrics, fine 15c double width Madras Percales..... } 12½c yd.

—neat, choice colorings—not an indifferent style among them.

One of the best makes American 10c Dress Ginghams, 6¼c yard.

American Dimities, 6¼, 8, 10, 12½c yard.

Most extensive assortment superb imported Dimities 20c, 25c—beautiful goods.

Organdie Batiste—10c yd—white grounds—neat medium floral designs in artistic colorings.

Wash goods with merit and style for a less price, that's remarkable.

Handsome organdies 15c—largest lines of choice Organdies here, including those at other prices, 12½c, 20c to the finest French, 30 and 35c yard.

Twice as many—probably more than twice as many—wash goods here as you'll find anywhere else—and we're doing the business with prices that's saving people money.

Give an idea of your preference when writing for samples—it's easier then to send, out of so many thousand different styles, plenty of the exact sort you're interested in.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

SHAFFER RE-ELECTED.

Amalgamated Association Convention Adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS WAS SELECTED.

That City Chosen For the Meeting Place of the Next Convention—Williams Re-Elected Secretary-Treasury—The Wage Scales Fixed Not Made Public.

DETROIT, May 31.—The convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers ended and Indianapolis was selected as the place of next meeting.

President T. J. Shaffer and Secretary-Treasurer John Williams were re-elected unanimously. M. F. Tighe of Wheeling was chosen assistant secretary. President Shaffer appointed Ben I. Davis of Cambridge, O., to the new position of assistant president.

The rest of the officers are as follows:

Trustees, John Pierce, Pittsburg; John H. Morgan, Cambridge, O., and George Pate, Youngstown. Vice presidents, first district, David Rees, Pittsburg; second district, Walter Larkin, Martins Ferry; third district, John Ridd, Newport, Ky.; fourth district, John Williamson, Joliet, Ills.; fifth district, W. H. Evans, Elwood, Ind.; sixth district, John F. Ward, Youngstown; seventh district, William M. Gibson, Gate City, Ala., and eighth district, John W. Marshall, Elwood City, Pa.

The wage scale fixed so far as the association's side of the question is concerned, were unknown in detail to the public and likely will remain unknown till the conference with the manufacturerers, the date of which meeting was left with President Shaffer and Secretary Nutt of the employers to decide.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Carroll D. Wright Was Elected President at the Boston Meeting.

BOSTON, May 31.—The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the American Unitarian association was held here. Carroll D. Wright of Washington, president of the association, presided. The morning session was devoted to the reports of the officers and the annual election of officers, which resulted in part as follows:

President, Carroll D. Wright, Washington; vice presidents Joseph W. Symonds, Portland, Me.; Samuel Hoar, Concord, Mass.; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore; George E. Adams, Chicago; Horace Davis, San Francisco; secretary, Rev. Samuel Elliott, Cambridge, Mass.; assistant secretary, George W. Fox, Boston; treasurer, Francis H. Lincoln, Hingham, Mass.; also directors for three years.

To Be Examined by Catholic Theologians.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Catholic theological circles are much interested in the examination of Rev. James J. Fox, which occurs at the Catholic university today and tomorrow. He has been studying at the university for three years, and before receiving the doctorate of theology will be subjected to two days' examination before the leading Catholic theologians of the country.

Decorated Graves and Maine Wreck.

HAVANA, May 31.—Decoration day was observed here in a notable manner. Estes G. Rathbone and a committee of women, who had been selected for the purpose, were taken in Rear Admiral Cromwell's launch, escorted by a detachment of marines, to the wreck of the battleship Maine, where they strung the skeleton of the unfortunate cruiser with ropes of laurel and wreaths of flowers. Mrs. Lucien Young represented the navy at the decoration of the graves of the sailors and soldiers interred in the Colon cemetery. Similar exercises took places at the Quemades cemetery.

William Oden Hughart Died.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 31.—William Oden Hughart, former president of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, died at the home of his daughter in this city, Mr. Hughart was born in Kentucky 74 years ago, admitted to the bar and practiced in Allegheny and Baltimore. He afterward became manager of the first telegraph line at Baltimore for Morse & Kendall. Later he was in the freight transportation business in connection with the Pennsylvania system. In 1864 he came to this city.

Hannan Charged With Murder.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 31.—Coroner J. B. Owens' jury fixed the responsibility of the death of John M. Craig of Allegheny City, shot here on centennial day, on Harry J. Hannan of Johnstown. The deposition of George Guyhauff, Hannan's companion, was taken at Hollidaysburg by the coroner and Detective McKean of Pittsburg. He said that a young man known as "Chronicle," working for Pittsburgers, had first told him that Hannan had shot Craig.

Lafayette's Tomb Decorated.

PARIS, May 31.—A large throng gathered in the cemetery of Picpus to assist in the annual decoration by the Americans of the tomb of Lafayette. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison spoke praising Dewey.

Former Mayor Dropped Dead.

KNOXVILLE, May 31.—Hon. G. H. Ross, former mayor of this city, dropped dead of appoplexy. He was vice president of the Mechanic National bank and president of the chamber of commerce.

Two Boys Drowned.

COBURG, Ont., May 31.—Gordon Wilson and Willie Floyd, sons of prominent citizens here, were drowned by their canoe capsizing.

DEWEY TO SAIL NEXT WEEK

One Report So Said—Another Was That His Time of Departure Was Uncertain.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A copyrighted cable to The Evening World from Hongkong said Admiral Dewey expected to continue his homeward voyage early next week.

HONGKONG, May 31.—Admiral Dewey improved in health, but refused all invirations of a social nature. The admiral relinquished all official duty on board the Olympia. The date of his departure for home is still uncertain, his intention being to remain here until he has thoroughly recuperated. The air of the high ground here is much cooler than it will be found at any place between Hongkong and the Mediterraneau sea.

It has been determined, however, to make a stop at the Piraeus, from which port Admiral Dewey will go to Athens to pay his respects to King George of Greece.

LONDON, May 31.—The plague is likely to complicate the home-coming of Admiral Dewey. Various governments have already declared severe quarantine regulations against all Egyptian Red Sea ports and Hongkong, where the fresh cases and the number of deaths have nearly doubled in the past week, the new cases numbering 143 and the deaths 134. By the time Admiral Dewey arrives at the Mediterranean his ship, the Olympia haring been so long out from Hongkong if there are no cases aboard she will probably be regarded as immune and the inspectors will pass her without delay.

FIGHTS IN OTHER ISLES.

Trouble on Mindanao—City on Zamboago Bombarded—Americans Blockaded Sulu—British Steamer Aarred.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A dispatch to The Jonrnal and Advertiser from London said: A special dispatch from Labuan announces that severe fighting is reported between and Filipinos on the island of Mindanao.

The principal city on the island of Zamboango has been bombarded and burned and is in ruins.

The same dispatch reports trouble in Sulu.

The Americans have blockaded the port.

A British steamer was denied admission and was escorted seaward by the United States gunboat Castine.

ESTERHAZY GUILTY.

M. Ballot de Beaupre and Manau Declared Him to Be the Author of the Borderau.

PARIS, May 31.—M. Ballot De Beaupre concluded his statement in the court of cassation and boldly declared that he had become convinced that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. He said that he did not proclaim Dreyfus innocent, but that there was reason to grant revision and send Dreyfus for retrial before another courtmartial.

M. Ballot De Beaupre amplified his indictment of M. Esterhazy, saying that one new fact from a legal point of view, was the discovery that the bordereau was written upon precisely the same paper as that used by Major Esterhazy. The judges in 1894, it was said, did not know this.

M. Manau, procuror general, began his address to the court. He claimed that the change in the date of the bordereau constituted a new fact apart from numerous other facts, and declared that the bordereau was really the work of Major Esterhazy. M. Manau dwelt upon the strangeness of the general staff's protection of Esterhazy.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION UNION.

Reports Regarding Home and Foreign Work Were Heard.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—At the session of the American Baptist Mission union the reports regarding the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society were read and discussed. A special paper on "The Pacific Coast In 50 Years of Work For Foreign Missions" was read by Rev. J. Sunderland and was followed by a discussion opened by Rev. J. F. Frost. President Fuller of Massachusetts then spoke on "The Laymen In Foreign Missions," and brief remarks on the same subject were made by several delegates. Devotional exercises, led by Rev. C. H. Hobart, followed and were succeeded by reports and addresses from a number of foreign missionaries.

The session of the American Baptist Home mission was opened by the address of President Stephen Greene of Massachusetts. Secretary T. J. Morgan then read the report of the executive board.

Committees were appointed and an address made on "Fifty Years' Work on the Pacific Coast."

The Lutheran Ministerium.

READING, Pa., May 31.—At the Lutheran ministerium. Rev. Harry C. Kline of Hamburg led devotional services. Rev. C. J. Cooper of Allentown presented the report of the jubilee fund committee. It had been decided to raise $150,000 in commemoratoin of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the ministerium, which was celebrated last year. About one-third has been raised. It was decided to go ahead to raise the remainder. Rev. F. W. Weiskotten reported the death of Rev. Rudolph Gerlach at Amsterdam, N. Y. It was stated in a communication that 8,000 prominent Germans of Austria had recently left the Catholic church and that the movement was taking on larger proportions. The letter was referred to a special committee.

State Dinner by the Stones.

HARRISBURG, May 31.—The first state dinner by Governor and Mrs. Stone was given at the executive mansion last evening in honor of the judges of the supreme court.

ORR HAS DECLINED.

Said He Would'nt Gubernatorial Nomination.

IT IS NASH AGAINST THE FIELD.

Daugherty Reported to Be a Close Second—Candidate Not Likely to Be a Distinctly Factional Man—Might Be Brigham or Kerr.

TOLEDO, May 31.—General W. P. Orr, who has been considered a candidate for governor, stated that he will refuse to allow his name to be presented to the convention and that he is in no sense a candidate.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—All the Republican candidates are here with headquarters in full blast. The convention opens Thursday. Mayor McKisson arrived from Cleveland with leading members of one of the three contesting delegations of Cuyahoga county, the home of Senator Hanna. Senator Hanna is not expected till Thursday morning, but Congressman Dick, who is credited with representing the senator, as well as being the manager of Nash for governor, will be here today.

While the chairmen or leaders of most of the larger delegations got in, none created more stir than George B. Cox of Cincinnati, the chairman of the regular Hamilton county delegation, with 86 votes out of a total of 813.

In addition to Nash, Daugherty, A. W. Jones, Albert Douglas, Frank A. Durban, L. W. Hull, Robert Nevin, W. P. Orr, and M. L. Smiser, the names of Congressman W. E. Shattuc and J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, were being used for governor. The contest seems to be between Nash, Daugherty and Jones, with Shattuc entered as a local favorite for Mr. Cox until the latter decides where to throw his strength. Brigham's candidacy is considered as a movement in the interest of Nash.

While Kurtz, Bushnell, McKisson and other leaders of what is known as the "opposition to Hanna" have been in conference, yet they have not announced their candidate, even if they have decided on one. They are said to be divided on Jones, Orr and Hull, with some tendency toward Daugherty, if Nash cannot be beaten by any one else.

The leaders say it is Nash against the field, with Daugherty as a close second. The Anti-Saloon League of Ohio issued a protest against A. W. Jones, but this is not the cause of "the opposition" failing to unite on him.

There is but one thing which seems certain about the nomination of a candidate for governor—that is that the nominee will not be a distinctly factional man or a person hostile to the administration.

At the present time it is conceded that Judge Nash and Chairman Daugherty of the central committee are in the lead, but it is also thought in case a choice is not made by the second ballot a dark horse will win, and it would not be surprising if Assistant Secretary J. H. Brigham of Fulton county or Congressman W. S. Kerr should be chosen.

There are contests from seven counties, including Hamilton and Franklin.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTERS.

U. P. General Assembly Refused to Sanction Marriages With Them by Changing Church Rule.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The selection of a successor to Dr. Owens, former corresponding secretary of the board of home missions, who has resigned the office, caused considerable discussion at the session of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church. The matter of nominations was referred to a special committee, which presented the name of Rev. Dr. John W. English of Allegheny City, present recording secretary of the board.

The fact of only one name being brought in met with the assembly's disapproval, and Dr. Alexander Gilchrist of Omaha was nominated in opposition to Dr. English. The vote showed Dr. Gilchrist's election by 144 to 46.

The report of the board of publication was adopted.

The question of marriage, with a deceased wife's sister, was disposed of by declining the request of the Chicago presbytery to refer the question of repealing the present confession of faith on that point to the various presbyteries. As it now stands it reads: "The man may not marry any of his wife's kindred nearer in blood than he may of his own; nor the woman of her husband's kindred nearer in blood than of her own."

A memorial on secret societies was presented from the southern presbytery of Illinois, asking whether membership in every secret society is forbidden by the article as it now stands.

A resolution was adopted declaring that no further determinations are necessary, as the interpretation of previous assemblies was sufficiently definite.

Dr. Seiss Visited the Synod.

YORK, Pa., May 31.—A notable event of the general Lutheran synod occurred when the venerable Dr. J. A. Seiss of Philadelphia appeared before the synod as the fraternal delegate from the general council of the Lutheran church of North America. It was Dr. Seiss, who, about 35 years ago, led the Pennsylvania synod delegation out of the convention at Fort Wayne. This resulted in the organization of the general council. His presence was the occasion of a cordial welcome and frequent applause.

Drowned on Bis Birthday.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 31.—Howard Bauermeister of New York, who was visiting relatives at Catasaqua, was drowned while bathing in the Lehigh canal. He got beyond his depth and was unable to swim. It was his 20th birthday.

HEROES' GRAVES DECORATED

Memorial Services Were Held at Various Places—General Wheeler Addressed a Boston G. A. R. Post.

BOSTON, May 31.—General Joseph Wheeler, the cavalry leader who led the boys in gray at the famous charge at Shiloh, and, nearly 37 years later, beneath the Stars and Stripes, cheered on the volunteers at Santiago, was the orator and guest of honor at the Memorial day services of E. W. Kinsley post 113, G. A. R., at the Boston theater. The immense auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity.

The singing of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by Comrade Myron W. Whitney and a chorus and the presentation to the audience of its author, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, called forth a tremendous burst of applause. Rev. John Lindsay Withrow, offered a prayer and addresses were delivered. President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg was read. When General Wheeler arose to speak the applause was tumultuous. Cheer upon cheer arose from thousands and it was nearly 15 minutes before the general could make himself heard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Impressive Memorial day ceremonies were conducted in the National cemetery, Germantown, a suburb of this city, where the bodies of 224 Confederate soldiers are buried. For the first time the graves of the men who wore the gray were decorated with a flag and floral emblems by the soldiers of the north. The men of the G. A. R. found and marked with the national colors the graves of other southern soldiers in Mount Moriah cemetery.

All the graves of the Pennsylvania volunteers, who died while in service in the Spanish war and were buried here, were appropriately decorated.

At various Roman Catholic churches mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of the men who lost their lives during the Spanish-American war.

Washington monument in Fairmount park was decorated by the children of the American revolution.

The recently unveiled statue of General Grant in Fairmount park was decorated with wreaths, flags and bunting and elaborate memorial services were held over the grave of General Meade.

Throughout the state memorial services of a local character were mainly held. In the city of Camden and Southern New Jersey the graves of the Civil and Spanish war heroes were decorated.

Over the grave of Betsy Ross, in whose house the first American flag was made, there were appropriate services, followed by the raising of a large flag by her great granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Sydney Garrett. An address was made by John Quincy Adams of New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The sarcophagus of the General Grant tomb at Claremont was covered with flowers after impressive ceremonies by U. S. Grant post, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, an address by Governor Roosevelt and a presidential salute of 21 guns fired from the United States cruiser Brooklyn, which lay in the Hudson just below the hill with all her battle flags flying. More than 10,000 persons witnessed the ceremony. During the day a parade in Brooklyn was reviewed by Governor Roosevelt and one in New York by Major General Miles. Captain Sigsbee was in the parade. The Seventy-first New York was enthusiastically cheered. Graves of civil and Spanish war heroes were decorated in different cemeteries.

At Jersey City a new soldiers' and sailors' monument in front of the City hall, that cost about $12,500, was dedicated. The was a large parade. There religious exercises were performed by Mgr. Seton and school children sang patriotic songs The oration of the day was made by First Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo.

At New Brunswick, N. J., a monument erected in honor of those who went down in the battleship Maine was unveiled after a parade.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The national capital devoted itself to the observance of Decoration day. The departments were closed, public and private business was suspended. Marching veterans, national guardsmen, military and civic organizations moved toward the Arlington National cemetery, Soldiers' home, congressional and other cemeteries, where appropriate services were held and the graves of the silent army of the dead were strewn with flowers. The ceremony at Arlington was notable by the presence of the president and members of his cabinet and of many leading officers of the army and navy as well as officials prominent in public life. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Davis was the chief speaker.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Governor Tanner, Mayor Harrison, General Thomas Anderson and other military-executive officials headed the largest Memorial day parade that has turned out in this city in years. A most enthusiastic greeting was given about 2,000 soldiers of the Spanish war. Graves were decorated at various cemeteries.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., May 31.—At the National cemetery here graves of fallen heroes were decorated by school children assisted by Civil war veterans. Pennsylvania volunteers, who served during the war with Spain, marched as an escort to the G. A. R. Between the columns rode Major D. E. Sickles and D. Butterfield and Congressman Ziegler. A number of civic organization also took part. The Carlisle Indian school band furnished the music. The principle speaker was the Hon. D. D. Woodmansee of Cincinnati.

Governor Dwyer Again Inaugurated.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 31.—Elisha Dyer was inaugurated governor of Rhode Island for the third time. The day was observed as Newport's annual holiday and in addition to the inaugural exercises there was a big celebration in honor of the presence of Rear Admiral Sampson and the ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

One of Nine Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A small yacht containing nine young men capsized in the Delaware river and Winfield Christy, aged 19 years, was drowned. The others saved themselves by clinging to the upturned boat until assistance came.

OTIS HAS ENOUGH MEN.

Satisfied if Maximum of 30,000 Is Kept Up.

BODY OF CAPTAIN TILLEY FOUND.

Taken to Iloilo and Buried With Notable Ceremony—Rescue Party Searched For Other Missing Men—Graves Decorated at Places on Luzon and at Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Post today said in part:

"General Otis has informed the war department that he will be satisfied if the army under his command is kept at a maximum of 30,000. The president will give him this number.

"The situation in the Philippines was the subject of an extended conference between the president and Adjutant General Corbin. In view of the more or less alarming reports which have been sent to the United States from Manila, it is important to know that the president does not share in the anxiety which these dispatches have naturally created. General Otis has kept in close touch with the authorities here, and if he was in the right position which the press reports seem to indicate, it is felt that he would not hesitate about making his dilemna known.

"It can be stated on authority that until General Otis asks for an additional force there will be no enlargement of the army, not even to the extent of recruiting the 35,000 natives provided for in the army reorganization bill which passed the last congress."

MANILA, May 31.—Brigadier General South, who was sent with a detachment of troops on board a gunboat in search of Captain George H. Tilley of the signal corps, reported missing at Escalante on the island of Negros, sent the body of Captain Tilley to Iloilo Tuesday on board a launch. The body of Captain Tilley was buried later in the day, with notable ceremony. English friends of the captain joined with his comrades of the signal corps in arranging for the funeral and heaped wreaths of flowers upon the coffin of the dead soldier.

General South remained at Escalante with his soldiers to search for the missing men who were with Captain Tilley when he met his death.

Memorial day was celebrated at Battery Knoll, where Scott's guns were planted against the Filipino trenches in the first day's fighting at Manila. Nearly 300 soldiers lie buried there on a bleak mound surrounded by rice fields, rough boards marking the graves, which are ranged in five unbroken rows. Beyond these are Spanish blockhouses and bamboo hedges, which were mown down by shells from the American guns.

The soldiers who could be spared went to Battery Knoll bearing flowers with which to strew their comrades' graves. A silk flag was placed above each mound. The day was as mild as a New England spring day when, just before sunset, a few hundred Americans gathered in a circle around Battery Knoll in blue and brown uniforms. Among the soldiers were groups of American ladies and brown-faced natives peering curiously at the unwonted spectacle from points near by. the guns of the monitor Monadnock bombarding Parranaque booming a significant reminder of the nearness of war. Just as the Sixth artillery band began a dirge the thunder of the Monadnock's guns ceased, while taps sounded from the bugle.

Colonel Charles Denby of the United States Philippine commission presided at the exercises. He spoke briefly of the peculiar solemnity of the day to Manila. The chaplain of the British cruiser Powerful made an invocation. Chaplain Pierce of the Twenty-third infantry and Chaplain Cressey of the Minnesota volunteers delivered orations and the soldiers sung appropriate hymns.

After taps had been sounded soldiers took the flags from the graves to send to relatives of the dead.

Similar services were held over the dead in the Paco cemetery in the afternoon. Colonel Denby was the orator on this occasion. The graves were decorated with a vast quantity of magnificent flowers.

High mass for the dead of the Roman Catholic communion was celebrated at the Paco cemetery in the morning. Orations were delivered by Fathers McKinnon and McQuade. Chaplain Stevenson of the Idaho regiment, a Methodist, and Peter McQueen, a Congregational clergyman, of Boston.

Most of the business places in Manila were closed in observance of the day. The American and many foreign flags were displayed at half mast. The graves of soldiers and sailors buried at Cavite and Iloilo were also decorated Tuesday.

NAVAL OFFICERS MISSING.

Two Probably Captured by Natives. Band of Scouts Organized From the Macabebes—Barker Coming Home.

MANILA, May 31.—(11:30 a. m.)—Two petty officers of the United States hospital ship Relief went sailing in the harbor yesterday. Their boat was afterward found in the possession of natives near their Parranaque lines by the monitor Monadnock. The men are supposed to have been killed or captured.

The cruiser Boston will soon sail for the United States with Captain Barker, temporarily in command of the Asiatic squadron and the departure of that officer will leave Captain George F. Wilde, now in command of the Boston, in supreme control until the arrival of Rear Admiral Watson.

Captain Warren has organized a company of 100 Macabebes as scouts. They wear United States army shirts and trousers and are under Warren's personal command.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WEAK HEADS TURNED

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER SIZES UP THE FILIPINOS.

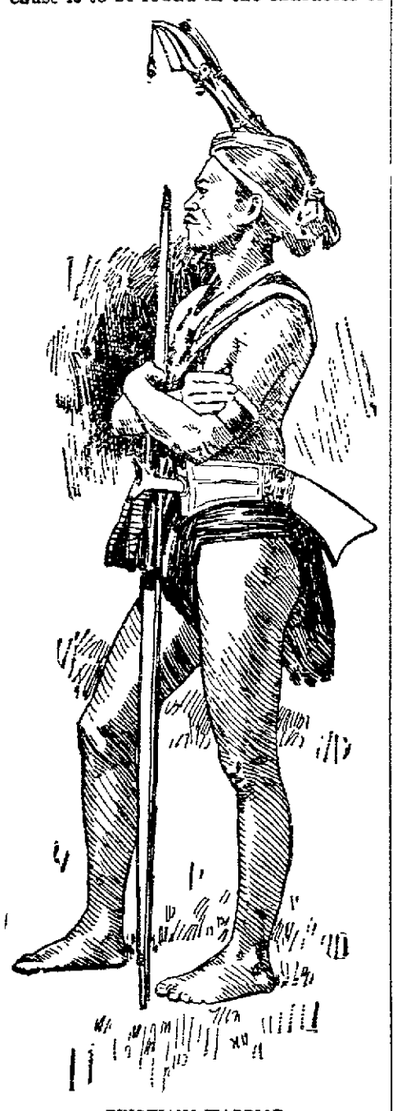
In Treating Them as Equals the Americans Made a Serious Mistake. Aguinaldo's Trickery — Spanish Friendship.

[Special Correspondence.]

MANILA, April 15.—Signs are in the air that our Yankees are here to stay Yesterday I passed two American women on the street. One was a tall, golden haired blond, the other a short little woman with snapping black eyes. As I flitted past, the little one with the snapping black eyes said:

"I'm only waiting till I get my divorce "

American institutions are established in the Philippines. It has been a large conundrum to the American people why the Filipinos should break loose and turn on their deliverers after the Spaniards had been whipped out. The cause is to be found in the character of



TINGUIANO WARRIOR.

the natives themselves. The American government learns as it goes along. We made a mistake in the start in dealing with the Filipinos. The mass of them are no more civilized than the savages of Africa. Their character is that of an irresponsible child. The Spaniards looked on them as southern planters looked on the negro slave before the war. They were as fit to be treated with politically as a southern slave before the war would have been.

When Dewey had orders to bombard the Spanish forts here, he was short handed of men, coal and provisions. He did the best he could under the circumstances and accepted all the help he could get from the rebels. It was necessary. He did the work he was set to do, but turned Spanish prisoners over to the rebels for safe keeping. He did it because he could not keep them himself. There are various and conflicting stories as to the way the Filipinos treated their late masters Some say they did the best they could for them, others that they paid off old grudges by inhuman treatment.

At length the American land forces came. The services of the Filipino insurrectionists, such as they were, were again accepted. Our general officers, no more than the American people at home, knew the Filipinos. Consequently they chummed with them, treated them as equals. The eyes of the old Spanish residents fairly turned inside out with horror when they saw an American officer walking along the street arm in arm with a Filipino. It was as if a member of the New York Four Hundred should introduce his valet at his club, or if, again, a southern planter before the war should have given a banquet to his negro slave hostler and invited his own swell friends to be present. Distinguished blueblooded American army and navy officers, distinguished American civil officials, treated with Aguinaldo and his fellows exactly as if they had been responsible civilized white people.

The mistake was a disastrous though fortunately not a fatal one.

The result was that the childish Filipino head was completely turned The natives began to think they were somebody, like white folk Having no more idea of the real power of the United States than of the complexion of the man in the moon, they swelled up like the frog that tried to be an ox Aguinaldo himself is an ignorant native boy Behind him are men of mixed Chinese blood, far shrewder and more capable than he. For their own purpose—that of making a good thing out of this fuss—they egg him and his deluded natives on to fight the Americans They expected to be bought off handsomely. Even treated with on such an impossible basis, however, the Filipino leaders would not have been quiet Today there is in a Hongkong bank the sum of $200,000 which the Spanish government paid Aguinaldo to cease fighting before the Americans came to the Philippines. Aguinaldo took the money, made his promise and continued the insurrection precisely as before. He had no more regard for his word than a guerrilla or a professional politician has. This is the gentleman and patriot whom our American officers mistakenly took to their arms when they came to Manila.

It is certain that if in the beginning we had treated the Filipinos like the irresponsible children they are this insurrection would not have started. As it is, the only thing now is to give the "niggers," as they are called here, a thoroughly good beating till they are well cowed, then treat them kindly, but strictly as inferiors, afterward till they gradually learn civilization. The sooner and the more thoroughly the punishment is administered the better. The Filipinos may be burned out and driven away from a spot, but for a time they will gather like flies again so soon as our army has passed on, and they will fire from ambush on the first peaceful white traveler who passes that way. Our army has driven the rebels every step of the way since it started in here—that, too, without difficulty—but for the peace of the country it will be necessary to leave detachments of soldiers at frequent intervals.

"I don't like to fight these niggers," said an American soldier who has been at the front ever since the fight with the Filipinos has been on. "They have not sense enough to stand up to a square scrap and quit when they are licked They hide in the thicket in front of you, and they sneak up on you from behind after you have whipped them once, and there s no satisfaction any way."

The Filipinos know how to make powder and cartridges Among them are men formerly in the employ of the Spaniards at the arsenal. They have a traveling powder and cartridge factory, gathering up the rude implements they use and taking the same with them as they fly from pillar to post Besides that, some Chinese in these islands who take that way to pay off part of the grudge they owe Americans follow along in the track of the fighting and gather up the empty American cartridges and sell them to the insurgents for a consideration worth while to a gentleman with a cue. Nothing comes amiss to a Chinaman. These cartridges the rebels fill and use again.

The newspaper liar has got in some of his finest work in depicting the horrors of the sickliness of Manila. Frightful tales were told at home of the smallpox, the fever, the malaria, the snakes and the scorpions of these blessed islands. The actual truth is that with average sanitary conditions Manila would be as healthful as Honolulu or northern Mexico or Florida itself. The health of our soldiers who have been out on the line fighting since the 5th of last February is this day excellent. I have from numerous soldiers themselves the testimony that they never felt better. Their greatest need is that of thin cotton clothing, without which no boy in blue should be sent here. The blue should be retained, but it should be cotton instead of wool. In one day recently our troops marched 15 miles over rebel intrenchments and through thickets, and very few of them were knocked out till the end of the journey. For a march under a tropical sun by boys from our northwestern states this record is not bad. In November in Honolulu I felt the heat quite as much as I now do in April in Manila.

The testimony of Americans who have been here in business several months is universally in favor of the country. The longer they remain the better they like it. White babies born here certainly thrive admirably the first four or five years of their lives. I have this on the authority of Mr. P. K. A. Meerkamp Van Embden, Dutch consul in Manila many years. Three of his children were born here. I have been told that the Spaniards who first settled here set afloat and persistently kept up the story of the unhealthfulness of the Philippines in order to keep other white races out. Maybe it's true.

One of the oddest results of the Filipino insurrection has been the establishment of a real friendship between the Americans and the Spanish here. Before the outbreak the Spaniards hated



FILIPINO BELLES

the Americans. A senora passing our soldiers would draw aside her skirts in that peculiar way that seems to delight the feminine soul when it would fain express scorn. After the outbreak all was changed "The Spanish couldn't do enough for us then," an American soldier told me. American and Spaniard were drawn together by having a mutual enemy, a bond stronger than that cemented by the possession of a mutual friend.

A dark eyed, intelligent Spanish woman at the head of a photograph gallery here informed me emphatically that she liked Americans.

"The senora Americana is the equal of the Spanish senora," said she, pointing first to me and then slapping her own chest, "but the Filipinos--naw-w!"

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

A CABLE TERMINUS.

FARALLONES AS THE FRISCO END OF HAWAIIAN LINE.

Rocky and Barren Islands Twenty-four Miles Out From the Golden Gate—Egg Hunting the Only Industry—The Home of Sea Gulls.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The failure of the Fifty-fifth congress to do anything for the Hawaiian-San Francisco Pacific cable did not by any means kill the project. It is still a topic of interest and comment here, and the people of the Pacific slope are entirely confident that its construction will not be long delayed.

It is proposed to make the Farallone islands, or rather the southernmost one, the cable station for this end of the line. In fact, this is the most available island



AN EGG HUNTER OF THE FARALLONE ISLANDS.

on the California coast for a cable station. The Farallone group is composed of six rugged islets standing out 24 miles from the Golden Gate. The Spanish word Farallone signifies "pointed islets in the sea." This group is in a direct line with the Hawaiian Islands, and this is the first land, or rather point of rocks, the traveler sees as he nears the golden shores of California from across the Pacific.

The southernmost island, which is also the largest, stands out about a mile from the others of the group; hence this one is most likely to be selected for the cable landing. This island, or South Farallone, extends about one mile from east to west and is 340 feet in height. It is a broken and water worn rock of angular peaks, possessing but little soil and consequently very scant vegetation. However, it has the advantage of a small beach, where landing is easily made, and an open depression which is also utilized as a landing. The other islands are not so favored. This island is used by the general government for a lighthouse station and by scores of sea lions, murres, sea gulls and other birds, with a large sprinkling of jack rabbits, who make this bleak island their home. The lighthouse keepers and their families are the only inhabitants except the egg poachers, who visit the island to rob the nests of these birds for the San Francisco markets. With a cable station the population of the island would increase and a village gradually spring up.

Very few pleasure seekers or travelers or even citizens of San Francisco have visited these islands. This is owing to the lack of regular communication. The tugs that go out to the Farallones take only their crews and pilots who go to steer in the incoming ships, and these tugs seldom land at the islands. They lay off, or go out farther and wait for a vessel. As soon as one is spied, the rival tugs start out at the top of their speed like a privateer bearing down on a prize merchant ship.

Should the islands be made the cable station regular communication would be established, no doubt, and the next thing in order would be a hotel for tourists. The living would be high (340 feet), with no end of eggs in all styles, fish and rabbits, mutton (grown wild) and sea lion steaks. Fishing is also good, and the visiting tourist could vie with the sea lion in this sport, only that the noble sea lion catches fish as a matter of business. Occasionally some poachers have visited the islands and caught lions for purposes of exhibition. The lion is lassoed while asleep upon a rock and after being hauled in is placed in a water tank for shipment.

The visiting tourist would find any number of murre and sea gulls, and while he is prohibited from shooting them he would take some satisfaction in the sight of a "fine shot." No one could miss if the gun is pointed upward, as they are as thick as mosquitoes in Florida.

Of all the birds on the islands only the eggs of the murre and the sea gull are eaten. The eggs of the murre are a favorite dish and in great demand at the San Francisco restaurants, where they find a ready sale and quick consumption. The gull also eats murre eggs and in the raw state. While the eggers are gathering them in, hundreds of gulls soar aloft and swoop down upon the egg gatherers, take up an egg in each claw or in the beak and are soon up and almost out of sight. Some of the eggers say that a gull will toss up an egg and catch it in his beak as it comes down and swallow it, as if he were practicing at jugglery. But this is probably a "fake" story. It is, however, true that a number of them will attack an egger if he resists when they claim a part of his spoils. The murre is not good to eat, though Italian fishermen find no difficulty in digesting the meat. This bird feeds on jellyfish and sea grass. Shags and parrots are also numerous on these islands. All of the islands are covered with these birds, but the largest, or south Farallone, seems to be their general headquarters. The birds are not enumerated by numbers, but reckoned by acres.

J. M. SCANLAND

Could "Lick the Name."

"I don't know how it is here," said a visitor at one of the hotels, "but over in Georgia the phrase, 'lick the name,' is still quite current on the countryside. Lick the name is an innocent rural variation of the vendetta, and when a man proclaims his ability to do it he generally has quite a job on his hands. I was at a small interior village on court day recently and saw two farmers get into a debate over a horse trade 'Yer a liar!' said one. 'Shuck yer coat. Bill Taylor,' retorted the other. 'I kin lick the name!'

"Mr. Taylor shucked his coat and got licked. It appeared, however, that his victor had just started in. Less than ten minutes afterward he was hailed by a husky young chap, who immediately inquired: 'Did y' say y' could lick we uns' name?' 'Who are y' anyhow?' asked the warrior. 'Ceph Taylor.' 'Who's yer pap?' 'Lige Taylor; lives on the branch down yonder.' 'Shuck yer coat!'

"They went at it, and Ceph was added to the vanquished, but he put up a hot fight for the honor of the tribe. In the course of the afternoon two other Taylors challenged the rash assertion, and the last disproved it. In so doing he lost a section of one ear and parted company with two teeth.

"I will not harrow your feelings by describing the other gentleman. I judged from the episode that it was very unwise to undertake to lick such a widely borne name as Taylor. When I start out to lick a name, it will be something like Cholmoldey or Zentiviatiskoff."—New Orleans Times Democrat

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Dandruffane is pure, safe and reliable, it is a thorough antiseptic, works well with hard or soft water, contains medicine to keep your skin and scalp in a healthy condition, is excellent for dry itching skin. Use it in the bath, use it on the children.

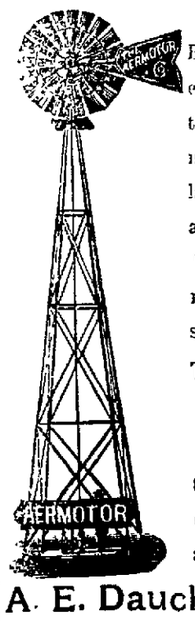
Gentlemen will find Dandruffane delightful for a shaving soap. Comes in tin boxes with full directions. Price 25 cents a box.

In view of the fact that you have tried many medicated soaps, and inasmuch as you have received no satisfactory results, the maker of "Dandruffane," knowing that it is reliable has authorized F. E. Seaman to guarantee every box of Dandruffane which he sells. This simply means that if you purchase a box of Dandruffane and do not feel satisfied with it after giving it a fair trial you are to return it to F. E. Seaman and he will refund 25 cents.

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A SMALL SPOT MAY BE CANCER.

MOST VIOLENT CASES HAVE APPEARED AT FIRST AS MERE PIMPLES.

The greatest care should be given to any little sore, pimple or scratch which shows no disposition to heal under ordinary treatment. No one can tell how soon these will develop into Cancer of the worst type. So many people die from Cancer simply because they do not know just what the disease is; they naturally turn themselves over to the doctors, and are forced to submit to a cruel and dangerous operation—the only treatment which the doctors know for Cancer. The disease promptly returns, however, and is even more violent and destructive than before. Cancer is a deadly poison in the blood, and an operation, plaster, or other external treatment can have no effect whatever upon it. The cure must come from within—the last vestige of poison must be eradicated.



Mr. Wm Walpole, of Walshtown, S. D., says: "A little blotch about the size of a pea came under my left eye gradually growing larger, from which shooting pains at intervals ran in all directions. I became greatly alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it Cancer, and advised that it be cut out, but this I could not consent to. I read in my local paper of a cure effected by S. S. S., and decided to try it. It acted like a charm. the Cancer becoming at first irritated, and then discharging very freely. This gradually grew less and then discontinued altogether, leaving a small scab which soon dropped off and now only a healthy little scar remains where what threatened to destroy my life once held full sway."

Positively the only cure for Cancer is Swift's Specific—

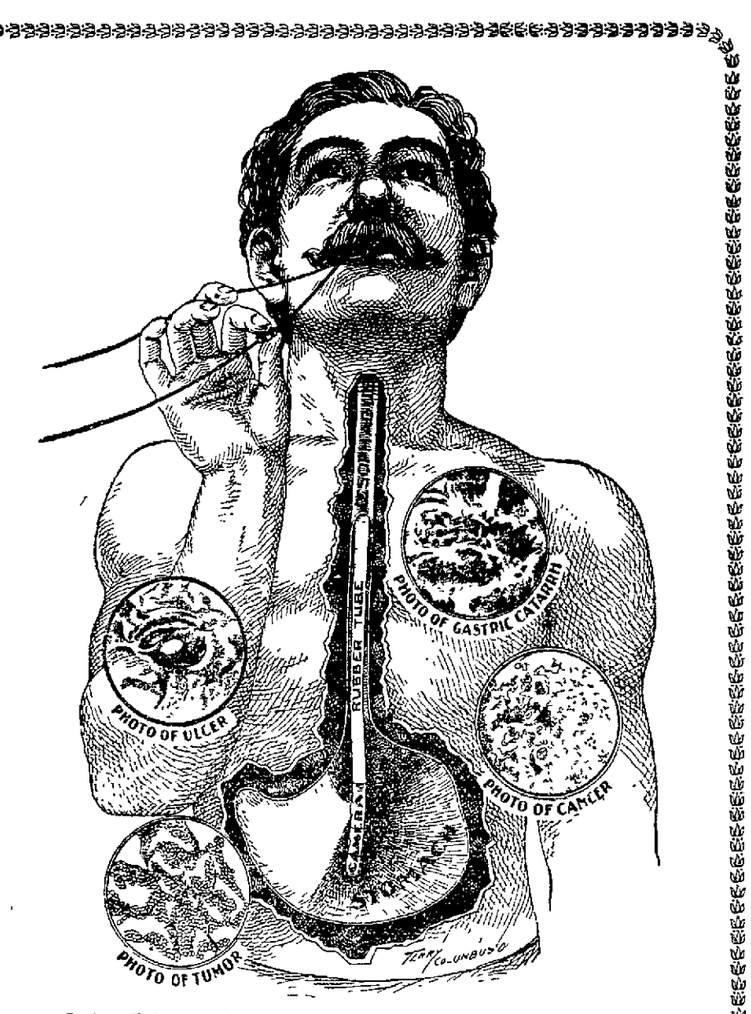
S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—because it is the only remedy which can go deep enough to reach the root of the disease and force it out of the system permanently. A surgical operation does not reach the blood—the real seat of the disease—because *the blood can not be cut away.* Insist upon S. S. S.; nothing can take its place.

S. S. S. cures also any case of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism, Contagious Blood Poison, Ulcers, Sores, or any other form of blood disease. Valuable books on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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Is there a full, dull heavy feeling in the stomach?
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PURE FOOD SCARCE

THE ART OF ADULTERATION HAS BEEN LEARNED BY MAKERS.

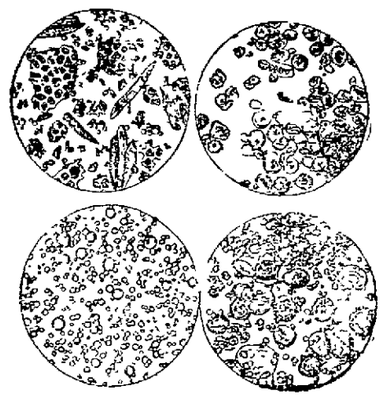
The Senate Committee Hears That Ninety Per Cent of the Supply is Impure—ome Food is Dangerously Adulterated —Men's Pockets Affected.

If there is any pure food manufactured or sold in this country, the Senate Pure Food Investigating Committee, which has been taking testimony in Chicago for the past two weeks, hasn't come across it yet. The evidence now in the hands of that committee tends to show that nearly all the commoner articles of food are adulterated by the manufacturers, and some of them with deleterious and dangerous substances. One of the witnesses, Dr. H. H. Wiley, chief chemist in the Department of Agriculture, went so far as to tell the committee that ninety per cent. of the liquid and solid foods consumed by the people of the United States are adulterated. And Dr. Wiley said this statement was based on his personal investigation. He had, so he told the committee, examined and tested almost every article of food and drink bought and sold in the country, and he explained to the investigators the results of his tests.

From the testimony of the witnesses before the committee it would seem that more time and ingenuity are expended in producing a counterfeit article than would be required to get nature to produce the real thing. The profit is in producing it in large quantity from waste substances. This is a sort of utilization of the by-product that the country cannot stand for any length of time without serious deterioration of the physical and mental strength of its people, and the status of these crimes and fit punishments for them will undoubtedly be fixed as a result of the report of this committee.

Many of the adulterations are of such a character as to injure the pocket of the consumer rather than the health. Commercial fraud, according to the testimony of the national and State government officials, is chiefly the result, but wholesale loss of life has occurred. In a report made by A. J. Wedderburn, a special agent of the Agricultural Department, he calls attention to many cases of death. The deleterious substances are usually used through ignorance, one case of record being that in which death resulted from the use of chrome yellow, not only to the customer, but also to the vender and the members of his family.

Coffee is perhaps the most extensively adulterated article. Consumers do not take the trouble to find out whether their coffee is genuine or not. Artificial coffee beans used to be manufactured with consummate care, but nowadays many producers do not attempt to imitate the beans except in color and size. Spurious coffee beans were formerly imported from Germany in large quantities and to some extent from France. But American manufacturers, realizing the profit to be made in the trade, entered the field and now make better imitations than any that are to be imported. Flour



Granules of Wheat Flour Magnified 420 Times.

or almost any cereal is mixed with molasses and molded to resemble the bean and then toasted and colored. Sometimes chicory or burned sugar forms a part of the compound, which, although almost worthless, is not harmful when composed of such simple substances, but if mineral matter be added the product is often poisonous to some degree. A few years ago in France the government seized a factory which employed sulphate of iron in its mixture.

Imitation coffee beans can be distinguished easily from the genuine by a careful examination. Molded as they are, the artificial beans present a uniformity of structure, which is entirely foreign to the real beans. Again, artificial coffee beans will nearly always sink when put in water, while genuine coffee floats. There are several simple and good tests for ground coffee. When a little of the coffee is taken and pressed between the fingers or squeezed in the paper in which it is bought and it will not form a coherent mass it is pretty sure to be genuine but if the grains cake they are not coffee. Even chicory grains will stick to each other, for they are comparatively soft and open, and adhere without difficulty when squeezed. In water chicory and cereals will soften quickly like bread crumbs, while coffee will take a long time to soften; genuine coffee grains will float, as will the whole beans, but chickory or any other sweet root will soon sink. Chicory or caramel will cause a yellowish or brownish color to diffuse rapidly through the water but pure coffee will not tint the water for a long time. Such tests are so simple that there appears little excuse for not trying them. Yet manufacturers sell to dealers tons of artificial coffee which is accepted unquestionably as the genuine article.

Both manufacturers and retail grocers make enormous profits, for their fraudulent coffee can be made for as little as three or four cents a pound. Often the flour, crackers, or cereals which enter into its composition are so badly damaged that they could be utilized in no other way. There is, besides, much huckstering in real coffees, and lower grades are frequently mixed with the higher. Thus Maricaibo and La Guayra coffees are mixed with Java and Mocha coffee and the mixture sold for pure Java or pure Mocha.

Cheap cream of tartar has been proved to be composed largely of tartaric acid and terra alba. This terra alba, or white earth, imported from the shores of the Mediterranean, has been used as a food adulterant to a fearful degree. It is, when pulverized, a white and almost impalpable powder, tasteless and looking like a fine starch. Its presence is frequently detected in powdered sugar, which may account for a few moments, and then see find powdered sugar altogether satisfactory for cooking purposes. Pure cream of tartar will dissolve in hot water, but terra alba will not; therefore to test it put a teaspoonful into a tumbler of hot water, allow it to stand fora few moments, and then see whether there is any sediment. If the sediment is large, terra alba is probably present. If it does not dissolve, leaving the water clear, add a few drops of tincture of iodine to the water. If pure the color will remain unchanged. But if starch is present the water will turn light blue.

The list of articles adulterated and their adulterations is practically unlimited, as was stated by Professor Wiley in his testimony before the Congressional Committee. The adulteration of coffee and tea will serve as types. It is stated that most of the spices sold are wholly fraudulent, as are most of the jellies. Perhaps half of the alcoholic liquors are prepared from neutral spirits doctored and colored to have the taste and appearance of the liquor demanded by the consumer. A type of this adulteration is the recipe given for "pure country cider." It is: To each gallon of water add one-half pound of granulated sugar, acidulate with tartaric acid and flavor with oil of apple, previously put in alcohol, color with caramel, and to twenty gallons of the mixture add two gallons of genuine country cider.

Frequent cases have been reported of late years of sickness arising from the use of canned meats. The cause seems mainly to have been improper methods of canning or the use of meat that was tainted before being canned. According to A. J. Wedderburn of the United States Department of Agriculture but little risk will be to run by the purchaser who carefully examines the outside of the cans which he buys. The heads of the cans should be slightly concave, which shows that they were hot when sealed. If the heads are convex it shows that decomposition has commenced in the can.

Adulterating Drugs

According to the New York Times, an expert chemist has analyzed a number of packages of so-called phenacetine, sold at various stores in that city and found that in many cases the drug was spurious. The expert is reported as saying that he discovered that many of the powders purporting to be phenacetine were almost solely composed of acetynelid, a drug which is much stronger than phenacetine, and which, if taken in the same proportion as the latter might produce serious results. The spurious phenacetine samples were mixtures with acetynelid of flour, starch, sugar, bicarbonate of soda, chalk, and citric acid. Acetynelid, the expert added, costs fifty cents a pound, while phenacetine brings eighty-five cents an ounce, and the former drug has double the strength of the latter. In the same connection the Times quotes an officer of the New York Board of Health as stating that citrate of magnesia, bisulphate of quinine, cream of tartar, and acid phosphates are among the other drugs largely adulterated. The penalty for adulterating drugs in New York is very light, being a fine of only $50. Under the Virginia statute the crime is punishable by confinement in jail for not less than twelve months, and a fine not exceeding $500. The statute also provides that the adulterated goods shall be forfeited and destroyed.

Tops then and Now.

"The boys of the present time know many things the boys of forty years ago did not, know," remarked a 14th street toy dealer to a Washington Star reporter, "but in the way of toys they are far behind what their fathers and grandfathers were. The boy now is satisfied with a penny ash or poplar top and with a string for his top cord, and he gets all the sport of it that he seems to want. Now, such a thing as a painted top would not be used in my boyhood days here or in Baltimore, where I spent some of them. In those days nothing but a hard-turned dogwood, hickory or mahogany top was considered the proper thing. The little cast-iron plugs of the tops of today would be laughed at then, and the boys would be ashamed to be seen carrying such a thing or playing with it on the streets. The plug then was a steel bolt, was heavy, and was strongly screwed in. Of course the top then cost from 5 to 15 cents, but it was rigged up to do service, and did it, too. Such tops are not to be had now in the toy trade, though now and then I have had some turned out by the old man who made tops for me when I was a boy, but the boys won't touch them, preferring the painted machine-made tops. The leather top cord is also one of the things of the past, and the ordinary boy knows no more about it than he does of the other 'lost arts.' Several of the old shoe cobblers of Georgetown, who were so famous for making top cords, have told me that they have not made a top cord for thirty-five years, and that they have not had a call for them in that time."

THE STORY THEY TELL.

How the Banners and Roses Recall the Virtue of the Dead.



HE flags and the flowers blend like curents of the same waters on Memorial day. Flowers are the bannerets of the throbbing underworld and seem to say, "Here in the bosom of the earth are beauty and grace and purity and strength." And when the red, white and blue emblems are thrown into the floral fields of nature a harmony so perfect is created that profusion either in bunting or in roses cannot lead to a loss of balance in the ensemble. To the soldier's mind this mingling of colors as loving hands plant flowers beside the little Grand Army markers at the graves of fallen comrades brings up the idea of reenforcements, as though the story of heroism, and of devotion, and of victry recalled by Old Glory was being repeated again and again by each cluster of bright petals that share with it the gentle airs of heaven.

Naturally whenever a soldier's eye lights upon the starry banner his thoughts go back to war days. He sees in it a facsimile of the one borne in front of his regiment in every charge. Yet it was not a battleflag in the strict sense of the word when he followed it to the guns or unfurled it upon the line of battle. Men looked up to it as the representative of what the nation was fighting for rather than a signal for combat, a challenge to hostility. Now that the strife is a thing of the far past the battleflags are relics and the stars and stripes a live symbol of live ideas. All this is shown in the memorial observances, when the flag and its defenders are honored through the same act and in the same breath that glorifies the reign of peace. Flowers come in with settled peace, and love and tenderness are the meaning they convey.

The sentiments of Decoration day are and should be intensely patriotic and not martial, conservatively peaceful and not aggressive. The dead are to be remembered and honored because they fought for a principle and not because by any word or act they betrayed a love of glory. It is the emblem of undying affection, a sprig of evergreen, that is first placed upon the warrior's grave as a token from the living when the Grand Army opens the ceremony. Then follows the white rose to symbolize the purity and unselfish devotion of the patriot dead. Lastly the laurel of victory, token of a triumph that is the reward of purity and a proof of devotion. Victory crowned the soldier's trials and made the memory of them worth preserving.

Patriotic Societies.

When the G. A. R. was organized there was scarcely a patriotic society in America. Those that existed were few and weak in membership and possessed of little influence. The organization of the G. A. R. has been a father to a large number of these patriotic societies and we now have scores of them. The Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, are among the most important and influential of these societies. The result of the organization of these societies has been to quicken interest in much of the history of the past, and hundreds are now becoming familiar with that history who never before took any interest in it. All this has been widely beneficial, as it has stimulated love of country, and appreciation of its many blessings.

Rapidly Passing Away.

The men who fought for the Union and put down the rebellion, are rapidly passing away. It is now almost impossible to find a veteran of that war who is not more than fifty, and even in such cases they must have entered the army near the close of the war. The average age of the living veterans is well on toward sixty, and perhaps even more. The mortality



Veterans Growing Old.

among comparatively sound men at that age must of necessity be very great, and that among the men who suffered hardships, privations and often severe wounds, is, of course, even greater. Yes, the men who saved the Union are fast passing away, but their places are being filled by another band of heroes who fought in the last war, and who covered themselves with imperishable renown.

A Memory of Boyhood.

The boy is there, a barefooted freckled, backwoods lad, whose age might be anywhere from 8 to 12, fishing pole in hand. There are bramble scratches on his bare brown legs, like the marks of a wildcat's claws, while patches of sunburn show rosy red through the opening of his cotton shirt. A single suspender and a brim torn straw hat complete the tout ensemble, if we may except a yellow, switch tailed cur, with one ear slit, and a sinister cast in an eye, sitting close at the fisher lad's back.

But sunburn, scratches and tatters, even the dog, are all forgotten as the boy watches breathlessly the wabbling cork that buoys his fishing line. A kingfisher utters its harsh, rasping protest against this invasion of its vested rights; a squirrel chatters hysterically just out of reach of the owner of the switch tail, who dares not resent the intrusion.—Outing

Bathing an Elephant.

If there is one thing which an elephant enjoys above all things else, it is his bath. In India elephants are used to draw the great guns of the heavy batteries. They take their baths in the barracks, at the troughs where they drink, and they behave much better about it than many children. They have to lie down and be patient while they are washed by their attendants. They turn themselves about very promptly to suit their convenience. The attendant rubs the hide with a piece of stone instead of a sponge, and if the stone slips out of his hand the elephant politely picks it up with his trunk and hands it back. After they have been well scrubbed the elephants give themselves a shower bath, using their trunks to dash the water upon themselves, and they can hit any part of their bodies with ease.

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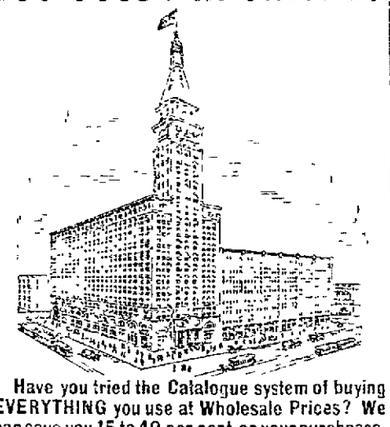
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(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

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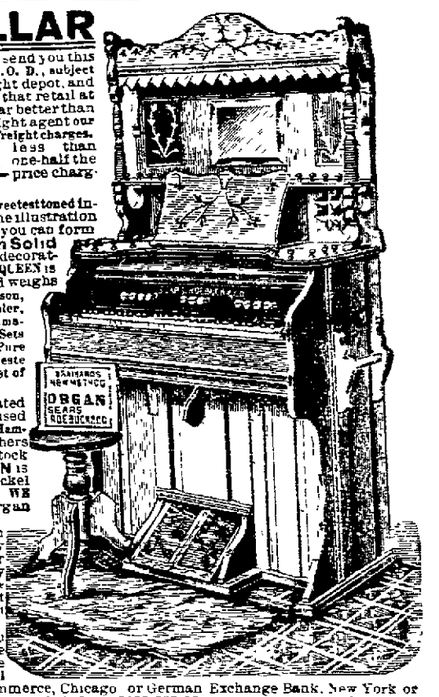
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THE ACME QUEEN action consist of the celebrated 3 Vewel Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, also fitted with Hammond Couplers and Vox Humana, also best Dolge felts leathers etc., bellows of the best rubber cloth 3 ply bellows stock and finest leather in valves. **THE ACME QUEEN** is finished with a 10x14 beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames and every modern improvement. **WE FURNISH FREE** a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

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THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY JUNE 1, 1899.

Stark county Republicans are to be congratulated upon the dignified proceedings and satisfactory outcome of Saturday's convention. The list of delegates to the state convention shows the names of representative voters, who may be relied upon to stand by the pledges of the party and give enthusiastic support to both state and national administrations.

Some surprise is expressed over the news that according to Admiral Dewey's own statement he will not reach New York until October 1, as it was generally believed that the Olympia would not take over seventy days in the voyage, thus insuring her arrival at New York about July 30. Admiral Dewey has entire discretion in the matter, however, and can take as much time as he wants in coming home. His probable determination to spend the summer months in some cool resort in Europe where his health would be benefited would be a wise one and would give him strength and spirits to enjoy the enthusiastic welcome which his grateful country has in store for him.

Although the day has gone by when the news that a case of smallpox had been discovered could have the effect of throwing an entire community into a panic, it is to be hoped that there will be sufficient anxiety aroused by the announcement that the disease has appeared in Massillon to cause people to take the board of health's prescribed precautions against infection. As has already been told in THE INDEPENDENT, the mortality from smallpox, unmodified by vaccination, is but fifty per cent. while that from diphtheria is ninety, per cent., from which it can be readily seen that if there is proper attention paid to the special orders laid down by the authorities, and if vaccination is general, there will practically be no danger.

An ordinance has been introduced by Councilman Ashmun in the city council of Cleveland designed to prevent the spread of contagious diseases and to correct a habit which is extremely obnoxious to many people—that of expectorating in street cars, to which THE INDEPENDENT respectfully invites the attention of the officials of the Canton-Massillon street car company, whose employes make no attempt to enforce the rule which is supposed to protect the rights of well conditioned people, and to the health authorities of Massillon. The subject is not a pleasant one for discussion and has already been worn thread bare, but it is high time that forcible steps were taken to put a stop to an unsanitary and disgusting habit and to teach men who have no manners that at least one of the common rules of decency must be observed in public

From a conversation between the Hon. Joseph B. Cannon, of Illinois: the Hon. Robert W. Taylor, of our own congressional district, and several other Middle Western congressmen in New York last week, it is to be expected that the Mississippi valley proposes to put up the biggest kind of a fight to elect as Speaker Reed's successor either the Hon. David Bremner Henderson, of the Third district of Iowa, or the Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, of the Eighth district of Illinois, as against the apparent candidate of the Eastern Republicans, the Hon. James S. Sherman. The plan appears to be that while Henderson and Hopkins are conducting a merry war against each other for the speakership, either one will, at the proper time, in order to secure the speakership for the Middle Western Republicans, retire in order to defeat the candidates of the Eastern Republicans.

The increased number of Cuban soldiers who are turning in their guns and applying for their money can easily be attributed to the appearance of soldiers with money among their comrades and friends. Seventy-five dollars is more money than many of the soldiers have seen for years, and the five-dollar American gold pieces are too attractive to be resisted. The men who will present themselves to receive their money, however, will not reach the number on the pay roll made up by the Cuban assembly for the simple reason that they do not exist. W. E. Curtis, in one of his Washington letters, says that it was a spook payroll that was submitted to General Brooke, and three-fourths of the names upon it were fictitious. "It was the intention of the assembly to furnish repeaters enough to represent the entire 40,000 men," he says, "but they soon found that the Yankees were too smart for them: that the arrangements for identification would make fraud practically impossible. That is the reason why they did not want to give up their arms. They have not 40,000 muskets in all Cuba."

The latest report of the United States Consul-General at Frankfort, Germany regarding the commercial condition of Germany for 1897, makes extremely interesting reading for the citizens of the United States, especially those engaged in the export trade. Among other things Mr. Mason says that the announcement that the United States is preparing to open at the Paris exposition of 1900 a kitchen for the preparation and gratuitous distribution of bread and other forms of food prepared from maize, has already awakened the apprehensions of the German agrarians, whose chemists have discovered and officially announced that as regards richness in the elements which produce fat, heat, and strength, Indian corn surpasses all other cereals. It is therefore feared that when once the laboring masses of Europe realize this and find that by proper cooking and preparation it can also be made wholesome and delicious, the result will be another blow to the consumption of wheat and rye in favor of maize, in the production of which the United States is supreme beyond all chance of competition.

There is a ring of true American metal in an interview with A. D. Julliard, which appears in the current issue of "Textile America," and there is also a world of sound, practical common sense in the views which Mr. Julliard expresses on the subject of trusts Speaking with the knowledge and authority of a great merchant, he says: "We hear a great deal of talk about these combinations lessening the production in order to control and force up the price. This is nonsense. The law of supply and demand makes this impossible, no matter what the magnitude of the combination may be. The fact that a number of mills pass into one management is not going to affect, in the slightest, the requirements of the public for goods. The people will wear just as many clothes, no matter whether the goods are manufactured by individual mills or a combination of mills. The demand for goods cannot possibly be any less. In fact, it will be greater, for the goods will be manufactured and sold at less cost to the consumer, and he will buy more of them. This has been the result of every industrial combination so far, and that a like result will follow in the woolen trade I have not the slightest doubt."

ASSESSORS' REPORTS.

Valuation of Property in First and Second Wards.

Chas. H. Wiseman, assessor of the first ward, of this city, has made his report to the county auditor, as follows: Number of houses 270, value, $6,225; cattle 31, value, $550; mules 2, value, $75; carriages 187, value, $4,920: value household goods, $31,920; watches 108, value, $1,900; pianos and organs 124, value, $7,815: average value of merchandise, $54,810: raw material and manufactured articles, $58,170; value money subject to draft, $25,580; value credits, $50,000; dogs listed for taxation 2, value, $20: total $242,075; a decrease of $2,441 from the returns of 1898.

Peter Gannon, second ward assessor, has also made his report, showing an increase of $3,758, as follows: Number of houses, 168, value, $5,040: cattle, 11, value, $145; mules, 4, value, $100: carriages, 87, value, $1,965; household goods, $39,530; watches, 29, value, $325; pianos and organs, 100, value, $5,150: value of merchandise, $47,760; value required to be listed as banker or broker, $2,600; raw material and manufactured articles, $29,810: money subject to draft, $13,604: value of credits, $4,900: dogs listed for taxation, 1, value, $15; total valuation, $150,344

Suppress Alumned Food.

The doctors inform us that alum is a poison, and that alum baking powders should be avoided because they make the food unwholesome. Prominent hygienists who have given the matter the most study, regard these powders as an evil that should be suppressed by state action. In Minnesota and Wisconsin alum powders are not permitted to be sold unless they are branded to warn customers of their true character, while in the District of Columbia the authorities have, under the direction of Congress, adopted regulations to prohibit the use of alum in bread altogether.

Are not the people of Minnesota and Wisconsin, as well as those of other states, entitled to warning of a danger that is apparently menacing them at close hand, and is not the whole country entitled to absolute protection, as the people of the District of Columbia are protected, by legislation which is entirely prohibitive?

Until we can have protection in the form of a statute, how can our state boards of health, state analysts or food commissioners better save the public than by publishing in the newspapers from time to time the names of the baking powders made from alum?

Meantime, it will aid the housewife in designating the alum powders to remember that all powders sold at twenty-five cents or less per pound are of this dangerous class. Pure cream of tartar powders are usually sold at from forty-five to fifty cents a pound.

WAGES INCREASED.

AKRON, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—The employes of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway have had their wages increased ten per cent.

MASSILLON WEEKLY INDEPENDENT twice a week, $1 a year. You get markets by telegraph and the news.

A LIGHTING PLANT.

Mr. Kouth Suggests One for Massillon.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Ways and Means Committee Presents an Ordinance Setting Forth the Tax Levy for 1899—Sidewalks to be Laid—Elizabeth Street.

All members and the clerk, solicitor and engineer attended the Monday evening session of the city council.

Mr. Kouth presented a resolution that the light committee be instructed to investigate the cost of establishing a lighting plant and the expense of operating the same; also authorizing the committee and the cletk to visit neighboring cities to obtain facts concerning the plans tried elsewhere, and directing the solicitor to consult the statutes regarding the legal phase of the matter. On motion of Mr. Smith, the resolution was adopted. The light committee is composed of Messrs. Kouth, Lewis and Jacoby.

Engineer Borton recommended the payment of Contractor John Kuhn's bill for $139.38 for grading West Tremont street. It was paid.

The ways and means committee offered an ordinance levying the following 1899 taxes upon each dollar of valuation of taxable property, real and personal, in the corporation: General fund, one and nine-tenths mills; sinking fund, three mills; water fund, two and four-tenths mills; light fund, two mills: fire department fund, one and one-tenth mills; salary fund, eight-tenths: general sewer, five-tenths: park, one-tenth: library, five-tenths; library bonds and interest, two-tenths; police and prison, one-tenth; total levy, twelve and six-tenths mills. The rules were suspended and the ordinance was adopted after one reading. The clerk will certify the ordinance to the county auditor, so that the levy may be placed upon the tax list and collected according to law.

A number of resolutions were presented by the street and alley committee, and all were adopted. They provide for the notification of certain property-holders in Main, North and other streets to lay stone sidewalks, and that curbing and guttering be constructed in Wachter and Cherry streets. The south side of Walnut street, near the paper mill, is also to be repaired with gravel and cinders.

Mr. Heppert, from the lobby, stated that water was doing damage to his property in the northern part of the city. The matter was referred to the street and alley committee and the engineer.

Mr. Johns reported that water had backed up from the East Cherry street culvert and filled the cellars of residences. The sewer committee was instructed to confer with the sewer commission in regard to the trouble.

Mr. Smith stated that the council, who, as a whole, were to have investigated Elizabeth street, had not appeared on the night set for the visit. He moved that the engineer and street commissioner be instructed to attend to the much needed improvements. The motion carried, Messrs. Weller and Kouth voting no.

GENERAL VACCINATION.

A Resolution Adopted by the Ohio State Board of Health.

At the last meeting of the Ohio state board of health the following resolution was adopted, to which the attention of all health authorities and the public is called:

Whereas, Smallpox is now epidemic in Ohio, as well as in many other states of the United States, there having been more than 1,000 cases of the disease in Ohio since January 1, 1899, and

Whereas, The disease has now been prevailing for more than two years in many of the Southern states, and there is good reason to fear that it will continue in Ohio for as long a period, considering the larger numbers of centers of infection, and

Whereas, Vaccination, during the present epidemic of the disease, has afforded almost complete protection against it, be it

Resolved, That the local health authorities, the public press and the general public be urged to assist and encourage vaccination in all possible ways as the best means for protecting the state against sickness, death and great financial loss.

May be Reduced to One Cent.

The enormous increase in the number of letters carried in the United States mails makes it certain that the rate of postage must eventually be reduced to one cent an ounce. The President who succeeds in getting such a measure through Congress will hold a high place in the esteem of the people, but no higher than the esteem in which the people hold Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine has an unequalled record for curing the sickness of mankind. It gets at the starting point of diseases by acting upon the stomach direct, helping that important organ in its duty of digesting food. It makes good appetite, allays nervousness, stimulates the kidneys and makes the run-down man or woman feel like a new person. Try it.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhœa ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy.—P. E. GRISHAM, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

The plague of '99—La Grippe.
The destroyer of LaGrippe—Miles' Nervine

LIGHTNING'S PRANKS.

Many Residences Struck—Edward Swier's Thrilling Experience.

Lightning, during the Sunday night storm, tore a hole in the south end of the residence of Mrs. Caroline Bittner, at 22 Volkmor street. Pictures were shaken from the walls, and carpets and furniture generally were much damaged. The firemen were summoned, but their services were not needed, as no fire resulted from the shock. Mrs. Caroline Bittner, Miss Anna Bittner and Ernest Bittner were rendered partially unconscious by the shock, but quickly rallied. Charles Bittner, the youngest member of the family, was the only person in the house not affected by the shock. The damage is about $150.

Edward Swier, of 248 Wooster street, foreman at the Warwick mine, lay unconscious for an hour by the roadside, near Myers's school house, Sunday night. A queer prank of the lightning had overturned his buggy. The horse was much injured. It, too, was rendered unconscious. When Mr. Swier regained his senses, he went to the nearest house, and was assisted home. He is none the worse for his experience today.

A telephone was burned out and other damage done at the Allman residence, in East Main street.

A chimney was demolished and considerable interior damage resulted from a lightning stroke at the Curtis Crawford residence, in Columbus street.

The telephone companies and the Light, Heat & Power Company suffered considerable loss.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

FREDERICK GEIS.

Frederick Geis, an old resident of Massillon, died at his home, 278 State street, this morning, of a complication diseases.

Mr. Geis was born at Medard, South Germany, in 1820. He removed to this country in 1851, coming direct to Massillon, and in 1855 was married to Miss Elizabeth Shil. Six children were born to this union: Mrs. Elizabeth McAllister, who died a short time ago, and Philip Geis, Mrs. Louisa Eckroate, Mrs. Emma Rhoden, Fred Geis and Katie Geis, all of whom reside in this city. He was a brother of Philip Geis and Louis Geis, of this city. Funeral arrangments have not yet been completed.

MRS. IDA KOHL.

Mrs. Ida Kohl, beloved wife of Wm. Kohl, aged 31 years, died Saturday morning May 27, 1899, of consumption, at her East Oak street home. Funeral services were held this morning at St. Joseph's church. Mrs. Kohl was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lomady and was born in the village of Richville, July 23, 1868. She was married to William Kohl September 11, 1889, and is survived by her husband and one daughter, Virginia, who is nine years of age. Mrs. Kohl was a kind and loving wife, a good neighbor and friend, always being ready to lend a helping hand where one was needed; she was conscious up to the time of her death making all her requests known. After bidding her friends a last farewell, she closed her eyes and passed to the great beyond, where she had long since placed all her trust. Besides the members of her immediate family, Mrs. Kohl leaves a father, mother, five brothers, four sisters, a host of relatives, neighbors and friends, who can truly say "she is gone but not forgotten."

A precious one from us is gone
The voice we loved is still.
A place is vacant in our home
Which never can be filled.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The one to us he had given.
And though the body molders here.
Her soul is safe in heaven.

WILLIAM B. SCHWORM

William B. Schworm, aged 44 years, died at his Chestnut street home at 5 o'clock Monday evening. He had been hovering between life and death for several days, having been taken ill with stomach trouble on Thursday, May 18. An operation was performed on Saturday, but it failed to bring relief. Mr. Schworm was born in Massillon, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Schworm. His mother and a wife and four children survive him. Mr. Schworm was a member of the local lodges of Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees. He had extensive business interests in and about Maassillon, having been a member of the firm of Schworm Bros. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

MRS. EVA HELD.

Mrs. Eva Held, aged 29 years, wife of Christian Held, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Minnick, died at her home in West Brookfield on Tuesday at 5 p. m., the cause of death being tuberculosis. The funeral will be held from the residence at 8:30 Friday morning, and from the M. E. church at 9 o'clock. The Rev. N. E. Moffit and the Rev. J. J Hawk will officiate. Mrs. Held is survived by her husband and two children.

MRS. GABRIEL KNAB.

Mrs. Gabriel Knab died at her home at 172 Front street, Tuesday, of dropsy. The funeral will take place at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Thursday. Mrs. Knab was 67 years old, and leaves a husband and several children.

WILLIAMS DISCHARGED.

No Evidence to Sustain the Charge of Assault.

Charles Williams, charged with assault, a young woman named Wodtly being the prosecuting witness, was released Saturday afternoon. Justice Paul could not find evidence strong enough to warrant his binding him over to court. O. C. Volkmor represented the state, and O. E. Young the defense. Williams, who was formerly a Massillon law student, is now a resident of Newman.

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

CRACK SHOT SHOOTS

William Nutting Goes Gunning on Monday.

FINDS CHARLES MARTIN.

Martin, Who is Coxey's Colored Cook, is in the Nutting House when the Husband Reaches It—Starts Martin Off and Sends Lead After Him.

William Nutting, the crack shot of this neighborhood and engineer at J. S. Coxey's quarry, finding Charles Martin, cook on Mr. Coxey's car, in his home with Mrs. Nutting on Monday, deliberately took down a gun loaded with birdshot, allowed Martin to get thirty-five yards away and then shot him as he was boarding his car. The shot took effect in Martin's hand, arm, head, face and neck Thinking Nutting was pursuing him, Martin took to his heels in the direction of Canal Fulton. Arrived there, he sought Dr. Campbell, who removed twenty-four shot, and told him he was not seriously hurt. Martin then had Nutting arrested, charged with shooting with intent to kill. He was placed under bond of $300, furnished by John Bell and Andrew Miller.

At present a number of men make the Coxey car a sort of bachelor's hall, and Martin cooks for them. Some time ago Nutting, who lives but a short distance from where the car is sidetracked, gave Martin permission to keep perishable meats and vegetables in his cellar. Ever since, Martin has been obliged to make frequent visits to the Nutting house. The neighbors began to talk. Nutting's desperate act was the result of his having been harassed and goaded on by his friends. He went to work as usual on Monday, but returned at an unusual hour. Mrs. Nutting was just coming out of the cellar. Martin was in the cellar. Nutting told Martin to leave, and then went for his gun.

FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

OUR NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, May 30.—Wm. Ralston, who is holding a good position in one of the manufacturing establishments in Cleveland, spent Sunday with his parents.

The Hon. M. D. Ratchford and wife, of Massillon, while en route to North Lawrence last Friday called on friends in our village.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shugart, of Cleveland, spent several days with relatives in this place last week.

The Stark county commissioners may have a bill of damages to pay unless they give our defective bridges their attention. We have two bridges spanning the Newman creek which have been condemned.

Robert Ralston, jr., recently closed a successful term of school in Tuscarawas township, and is now enjoying this week, as a vacation, with his brother William, in the Forest City.

We notice that T. C. J. Emerich, of Massillon, but formerly of this neighborhood, is spoken of as a suitable Democratic candidate for representative. Charlie is a hustler, and no doubt would win out.

Our boys received another "walloping" in Sunday baseball, this time by a Massillon team that did it up brown. Boys change the day, and better luck, coupled with pluck will surely follow.

Mr. C. M. Shafer, the popular druggist, of Canal Fulton, and who held down a desk in the adjutant general's office at Columbus for four years during McKinley's administration as governor, was elected a delegate from Lawrence township to the state convention at Canton last Saturday. Mr. Shaffer had previously been selected as one of the temporary secretaries of the convention, his presence there being necessary, and it was deemed wise and prudent to elect him our delegate and thereby save the expense of another man going to Columbus. Economy is one of the fundamental principles of our party.

Excitement reigns galore in our precinct lately, affording a good field of operation for the limbs of the law. We had Henry Gainey before Justice Sibila for an offense, and he was find $5.00 and costs and thirty days in the workhouse. Next we had Charles Williams taken before Justice Paul, for assault, and he was acquitted; and as we are writing this, the news that William Nutting has shot J. S. Coxey's nigger at the stone quarry, reaches us, the particulars of which we have failed to learn.

NEWMAN NEWS.

NEWMAN, June 1.—A copy of the Miner and Operator, a monthly publication issued by the Hon. John McBride as editor and manager and Patrick McBryde as secretary-treasurer, has been received from their headquarters at Columbus. The above named gentlemen have served the miners as president and secretary-treasurer for a number of years and are well informed on the mining condition all over this country.

Our baseball boys have won a game at last by defeating the Millport team by a score of 11 to 8, on Decoration Day.

Our Memorial exercises were the finest and the best attended of any ever held in our village. The day was an ideal one, and friends gathered from near and from far to show their respect for our honored dead. The Rev. J. C. Ford, of Massillon, delivered an able address which was warmly received. The Crystal Spring brass band kindly furnished music for the occasion, to the complete gratification of all, for which they have our gilt-edged thanks. The boys played remarkably well for the practice they have had, and will demonstrate their musical ability in any county contest that may take place this coming summer. The choir under the leadership of Prof. Roderick, added new laurels to their fame. The literary part of the programme was well rendered, and appropriate to the occasion: space prevents our giving the programme in full; suffice it to say that all did their parts well.

A BARN BURNED.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 29.—George Frew's empty barn was reduced to ashes by a fire resulting from a stroke of lightning Sunday night.

MT. EATON NEWS.

MT. EATON, May 29.—Mr. Beakin, of Cleveland, is a guest at the Lucas hotel.

A number of people from Massillon and Wooster took supper at the Lucas hotel on Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Desvoignes were the guests of William Blosser and wife, near Fredericksburg, on Sunday.

Willie Schaffter, of Wooster, was the guest of his brother Eugene, Sunday.

The second annual commencement of the Mt. Eaton high school will be held in the Reformed church on Friday evening, June 2. Prof. J. A. McDowell, of Millersburg, will deliver the address to the graduating class.

Spain's Greatest Need.

Mr. R. P. Olivia, of Barcelona, Spain, spends his winters at Aiken, S. C. Weak nerves had caused severe pains in the back of his head. On using Electric Bitters, America's greatest blood and nerve remedy, all pain soon left him. He says this grand medicine is what his country needs. All America knows that it cures liver and kidney trouble, purifies the blood, tones up the stomach, strengthens the nerves, puts vim, vigor and new life into every muscle, nerve and organ of the body. If weak, tired or ailing you need it. Every bottle guaranteed, only 50 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penn., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for a dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply to his neighbors and friends, as every family should have a bottle of it in their homes, not only for rheumatism, but for lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequaled. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

No Hope



for you, said four different physicians, but I still had sufficient left to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, as it was highly recommended to me. I had suffered for years with heart trouble; so bad was my case I was given up to die several times. Had severe palpitation, short breath and much pain about the heart, fluttering and smothering spells, but Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me prompt relief and finally a permanent cure.

Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Owensboro, Ky.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa



TRADE-MARK.

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. W. E. Rohn is visiting friends in Wooster.

Miss Mamie Whitman has gone to Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly is spending a few weeks in Cleveland.

Mrs. T. C. Putman, of Beach City, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur spent Tuesday with Canal Fulton relatives.

William Pietzcker has sold his pacing horse, Dandy, to George Squires.

Henry Leonard and George Leonard of Kain, Pa., are visiting their parents in the city.

Superintendent A. B. Richardson, of the state hospital, has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. John Eisenbrei, of 108 Center street, are visiting in Akron and Barberton.

Edward Gleitsman has broken ground for the foundation of a new house in Akron street.

John E. McBride left on Sunday for Columbus where he will remain during the summer.

Mrs. W. A. Catton and son, of DeWitt, Ia., are the guests of Mrs. N. W. Culberston, 39 North Hill street.

Mrs. T. H. Stansbury, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis, in West Main street.

C. E. Bash, of Wilmot, has purchased W. O. Bean's barber shop. Mr. Bean has entered the employ of Mr. Bash.

Mrs. I. P. Ladd, of Albany, N. Y., is visiting her sisters, Mrs. C. E. Hardgrove and Miss Caroline Raser, in Cedar street.

There are no new cases of smallpox today, and it has been necessary to place no additional houses under quarantine.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pfister, of Arcarda, Ind., are visiting Mr. Pfister's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Pfister, in Pine street.

Dr. Benjamin Groff, of Dalton, underwent a successful operation last week for anchulosis, a stiffness of the wrist and knee joints.

The C., L. & W. station at Midvale was struck by lightning Sunday evening. The entire structure, with all its contents, was burned to the ground.

A pair of lady's gloves left at the Armory on Tuesday are at THE INDEPENDENT office, and will be returned to their owner upon being properly identified.

A strawberry festival will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening, June 1, at the chapel. Strawberries, ice cream and cake will be served.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Fisher and Louis Clemens took place in St. Mary's church at 9 o'clock this morning. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker performed the ceremony.

Memorial exercises were held in all the public schools of the city on Monday. Several rooms were visited by members of the G. A. R., who in some cases addressed the scholars.

Ignatus Doll, father of George W. Doll, of this city, died at 4:30 this morning, at his home, 813 Liberty street, Canton, of a paralytic stroke. Mr. Doll leaves a wife and four children.

The Bethlehem Oil and Gas Company, having contracted with Mr. Alexander, a Warren driller, will begin operations on the Beazel farm, sonthwest of Navarre, as soon as the machinery arrives.

Andrew Shuckard, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davies, in West Main street, for some time, returned to Cleveland on Sunday. Mrs. Shuckard will spend another week with her parents.

The funeral of Mrs. Ida Kohl took place from St. Joseph's church Monday morning. The pall bearers were Clarence Hamlin, Charles Mauger, Peter Cabot, John Bevington, Philip Henry and Price Youse.

The Canal Fulton Signal, for a considerable time past edited and published by W. S. Hostetler, will pass into the hands of its former editor, Postmaster J. P. Yockey, on July 1, when Mr. Hostetler's lease will expire.

A barn belonging to G. E. Weirich, at West Lebanon, was struck by lightning between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday and burned to the ground. The adjoining barn, owned by David Cornell, caught fire from the Weirich barn and was also destroyed.

The marriage of Charles C. Reinoehl and Miss Jennie May Kungle took place at the home of the bride's parents, in Canal Fulton, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. Mr. Reinoehl is the principal of the Kiefer school, west of Massillon. Miss Kungle is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Kungle, residing west of Fulton.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schott celebrated their tin wedding anniversary on Monday, at their East Cherry street residence. About sixty guests were present. In a game of progressive euchre, the first prizes were won by Mrs. William Newstetter and Henry Hansen, the second by Mrs. Lens and Nathan Klotz. After the game a delicious supper was served.

The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce which has been working to get the headquarters of the Wheeling & Lake Erie located in that city is hard at work, and in the ast few days has sent quite a good deal of statistical argument to the officers. It is known that the matter of locating the general offices will not be decided until after the reorganization and the consolidation has taken place, which will not be until June 26.

A special meeting of the board of health was held Monday, all members being present. The situation was discussed thoroughly, and then it was agreed that matters generally should be placed in the hands of Health Officer Miller and Mayor Wise. The Rogers residence, in Park street, has been quarantined. A young man residing there was recently exposed to smallpox. Proper precautions have been taken, however, and it is thought that he will escape the disease. The case of Miss Johnson is the only one in the city.

ONE CHILD DEAD.

And Four Others are Ill with Meningitis.

TAKEN SICK SUDDENLY.

The Disease Came Upon Mr. and Mrs N. K. Bowman's Five Children at About the Same Time—At First Thought They were Poisoned.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 31.—The five children of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Bowman were taken suddenly and seriously ill at about the same hour on Sunday night. On Tuesday, Hazel, aged 6 years, died. The other four are still very sick, but Drs. Pilkey and Jones are confident of their recovery.

At first it was thought that the children had eaten something of a poisonous nature, but the physicians say this was not the case. They have pronounced the disease meningitis. The children suffer considerably. Meningitis is the term applied to the inflammation of the membranes enveloping the brain.

The funeral of Hazel Bowman took place Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. J. H. Miller, of the U. B. church, officiating. The father of the deceased is the well known contractor and lumber dealer.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

A Massillonian Reported to Have Left for Germany.

CANTON, May 31.—Dr. Eyman, of the Case School of Applied Science, of Cleveland, who was summoned as an expert chemist at the George murder trial, but was not allowed to testify, has presented a modest bill of $75 to the county commissioners for allowance. No action has been taken in the matter.

Jacob Fink, aged 63 years, died at his home in this city Monday evening. Mr. Fink was in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railway Company for forty-one years as freight conductor.

The case of Bowman vs. Schuckers, administrator of the estate of J. P. Lawrence, of Lawrence township, in which plaintiff brought suit to recover money due from the estate, was settled out of court Monday afternoon.

Nearly all the candidates at the recent Republican primary election have filed their expense reports with the clerk of courts, the following being among them: J. B. Snyder, $43.00; Clark W. Metzgar, $97.00; R. A. Pollock, $85; A. C. Strong, $72.90; Robert H. Day, $71.75; J. B. Summers, $59.00; H. S. Graham, $60.00.

A report is current in this city that C. O. Winold has left for Germany, taking his children with him. Mrs. Winold has instituted habeas corpus proceedings to gain possession of the children, presented by her attorneys, Rice & Miller, alleging that the defendant was an unsuitable person to car for them.

Judge McCarty has ordered fourteen jurors drawn with instructions for them to appear in court on Wednesday, June 7.

A petition to sell real estate has been filed by the administrator of John McFarren, of Massillon.

The case of Ohio vs. Charles Murray, charged with burglary and larceny, is on trial in Judge McCarty's court room today.

CANTON, May 29.—In the estate of Mary Porter and John B. Porter, of Lawrence township an inventory and appraisement has been filed. The final account has been filed in the guardianship of Samuel E. Esthelman, of Lawrence township.

The following candidates have filed reports of their expenses with the clerk of court: M. E. Aungst, candidate for probate judge, $48 50. J. J. Zaiser, candidate for sheriff, $30.45

MATCH TO BE MADE.

Robert Featheringham and P. Roster to Meet.

Backers of Robert Featheringham and Philip Roster, of North Lawrence, have posted a forfeit for their appearance with their men in this city the latter part of the week for the purpose of arranging details for a match between the two fighters. Both men will weigh at 150 pounds. The contest will take place in this city about the first of next month. Roster is considered the cleverest man in Lawrence township.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists: price 75 cents per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

DECORATION DAY.

Observance in Honor of the Nation's Dead.

APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

The Rev. John I. Wilson Describes the Origin of Memorial Day and Pays Splendid Tributes to the Heroes of the American Army.

Massillon has never been blessed with more perfect weather than that which prevailed on Memorial Day. The recent heavy rains had brought the flowers, grass and shrubbery to a desired state of perfection, and had left the roads in excellent condition for travel to and fro from the various cemeteries. As early as 7 o'clock the cars began carrying crowds of flower and plant laden passengers, and at all times during the day the streets and roads in and about the city were filled with equipages and pedestrians. At 7:30 comrades of Hart Post, Sons of Veterans and the Military band assembled at the Post's rooms and proceeded to St. Mary's cemetery, where there was singing by St. Mary's school and a short address by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker. After decorating the graves, cars were taken for St. Joseph's cemetery, where the graves were decorated and where there was singing by St. Joseph's school and an address by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler. The procession then marched to the Massillon cemetery, where the exercises were conducted by Hart Post and the soldiers' graves decorated. At 1:30 p. m. the parade formed and took up the line of march in the order as already given in THE INDEPENDENT, under the direction of the marshal of the day, Dr. D. S. Gardner.

Cheering crowds lined the sidewalks all along the route, and flags were everywhere in evidence. The strains of the Military band were inspiriting, and the officers and various organizations which made up the parade were contiously applauded by scores of admirers. Members of Massillon Post, Army of Santiago, excited an unusual degree of enthusiasm, and the school children which brought up the rear had their full share of attention. By the time the parade reached the Armory, a good-sized audience had assembled, and before the commencement of the exercises nearly every seat was taken. James H. Hunt was president of the day, and announced the various numbers on the programme. A patriotic chorus, sung with spirit by St. John's Choral Society, was followed by an appropriate prayer offered by the Rev. John C. Ford. The Rev. John I. Wilson then delivered an address to which peculiar interest was attached, owing to the fact that the speaker served throughout the war of the rebellion as a member of the 98th Ohio Volunteer infantry. Mr. Wilson fought in twenty-six engagements, and was clerk in the quartermaster's department under General C. H. Grosvenor, at Chattanooga in 1865. His address was in part as follows:

"Thirty-seven years ago the doors of the temple of Janus were thrown open, and from thence went forth war with all its horrors, all its sacrifices, all its honor, and with all its barbarian magnificence. Soon the nation was filled with armed men and the earth echoed to the tramp of the soldiers of the Union. Four years of dreary but heroic struggle followed, during which the nation itself appeared to writhe in the agonies and very throes of dissolution. Private sacrifices were made which would employ the muse of the poet, the pen of the historian and the pencil of the painter for centuries to come. The sulphurous smoke and flame of battle hung like a brooding spirit over the length and breadth of the land. Four years of that dreadful contest and the echo of the last long roll of the battle drum died away among the rugged hills of Virginia, and grim-visaged war smoothed his wrinkled front. Thirty years a o the rebellion was quelled, its standard fell to the earth to rise no more forever, and the world beheld the splendid prodigy of a nation struggling for its life—and saving that life.

"It was a May morning in 1865—less than a month after the surrender at Appomattox and in the city of Charleston, S. C., that the graves of the Union soldiers were first strewn with flowers. During the great war not a few of the Northern army had been buried in huge pits dug on the old Charleston race course, and for three years, as the shock of battle met in other states, those common graves were unnoticed and unhonored. But a day came when the streets of Carolina's metropolis were entered by those of the grand army, and when the old life, and the old thoughts of the place passed away forever. At that time there was living in Charleston, James Redpath, a Massachusetts man. The thought was suggested to his mind of strewing the graves of those who had died in the southern land with their eyes still fixed on the starry banner, and their voices still chanting the battle hymn of the republic. But little is known of that first decoration, for no report was made of it. It is said the rejoicing and jubilation of the colored people was beyond all measure and bounds. Through the streets marched an immense procession of the freed people—3,000 children and 1,000 adults, at the head of whom was John Redpath.

"In 1868 a new organization had arisen—an organization which is devoted to the perpetuation to all time, of the memories of the dead of the great Union army. Whether knowledge of the decoration at Charleston had reached the grand commander of the G. A. R., or because such a ceremony seemed to him so inherently beautiful and fitting, we know not, but orders were issued for the general observance of the 30th day of May as a day solemnly dedicated and set apart to the memories of those who had fallen in the great struggle." Here Mr. Wilson reviewed some of the great battles and occurrences of the war which his personal experiences enabled him to depict with graphic eloquence. He paid splendid tributes to the leaders of the Union army and spoke feelingly of the sacrifices of the rank and file, closing with these words: "In all the record of the world's great march of progress toward a higher and better civilization, history will contain no brighter page than that whereon shall be recorded the immortal struggles and trials, the sacrifices and ultimate triumphs of that peerless host of freeman, who went down to death that the American Union and free institutions might not perish off the earth."

The exercises closed with the singing of a chorus by the choral society and the national anthem by the audience. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Ford.

IN OTHER TOWNS.

How Memorial Day was Observed by Neighboring Towns.

EAST GREENVILLE, May 31.—Clark W. Metzger delivered a stirring Memorial Day address here. The exercises were held in the M. E. church. The band, the Foresters, the school children and the members of the Sunday school gave a parade.

AT NORTH LAWRENCE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, May 31.—Memorial Day addresses were delivered yesterday by R. O. Ellis, W. J. Williams and the Rev. J. H. Miller. Exercises were held in the U. B. church. The band headed the parade. School children, American Mechanics, veterans and citizens were in line.

AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, May 31.—Prosecuting Attorney Pomerene's fiery and patriotic address, an imposing parade and an immense crowd made it one of the most memorable Memorial Day celebrations in the history of the village. The band headed the parade, in line being Knights of St. John, the firemen, American Mechanics and the school children. The exercises were held in the school grove.

AT WEST BROOKFIELD.

Patriotism took full possession of West Brookfield on Tuesday. A big audience gathered in the M. E. church at 8 o'clock, where a brief programme, consisting of a selection by the East Greenville band, a song by the school children and an invocation by the Rev. W. H. Berry was given. The procession then formed, headed by the band, and including members of the G. A. R., school children and citizens, and proceeded to St. Barbara's cemetery, where graves were decorated and an address heard from the Rev. Mr. Boeskin. There was also singing and recitations by the children of the parochial school. The procession then reformed and marched to the union cemetery, where seventeen graves were decorated. A programme of music and recitations preceded an eloquent address by Dr. J. F. Gardner, president of the day. After singing the national anthem, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Berry.

AT CANAL FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, May 31.—The Memorial Day parade formed before the town hall at 1 o'clock. The Imperial band, of this city, headed the procession. Mayor McCadden, the president of the day, and the Rev. C. M. Roberts, of Massillon, speaker of the day, followed, and in their rear marched the local members of the G. A. R., the Knights of St. John, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the school children of the town. William Stover was the marshal of the day. The address of Mr. Roberts was delivered at the Union cemetery.

WONDERFUL GOLD FINDS.

SEATTLE, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—Advices from Dawson, April 29, state that there are evidences of the most wonderful output in the interior yet received. Five thousand men are waiting to take the first steamers up the river. Half are miners who have from a thousand to fifty thousand dollars each in gold dust.

GILMORE HEARD FROM.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department has a dispatch from Captain Barker, at Manila, saying escaped Spanish prisoners report seeing Lieutenant Gilmore and the captured sailors, all well. Gilmore is allowed a horse.

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." MRS. JOE MARTIN, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

Massillon Wins Two from North Lawrence.

SOME FINE PITCHING DONE

Keller and Corriveau, Both in Excellent Form, Do Winning Twirling Morning and Afternoon—All the Other News of the Diamond.

Ketler opened the Tuesday afternoon game between Massillon and the Minglewoods, of North Lawrence, with a hit to left field. Joyce did not cleanly handle P. McCarthy's ground ball, which assisted Ketler to second. A passed ball gave him third. Barrar sent a long fly to Daly, and Ketler beat the ball home. McCarthy was caught at third base. Pollock retired the side by fouling to Joyce.

For Massillon, Daly, in the first, drew four balls, and made two bases on Nolan's sacrifice. He scored on Witt's two-bagger. The latter was put out at third base. Joyce made the last out at first.

In the third, Clark singled to left field. Barrar's hit advanced him a base, and a wild pitch presented him with third. Ketler flew out to Witt. McCarthy was thrown out at first, and while this was going on Clark crossed the plate. This run could easily have been stopped, for Parker had the ball in his hands before Clark was half way to the plate. Instead, however, he threw out the man at first. Barrar got a base on balls, and Pollock was thrown out by Corriveau.

Massillon's third had Daly for an easy out at first. An error helped Nolan to first, and another error allowed him to score. An error also gave Witt valuable assistance. A passed ball took him to second, Stark's out advanced him another base, and Joyce's single scored him. Corriveau's foul fly ended the inning.

In the eighth, with two men out, Gove received a base on balls. He stole second and scored on Buhmair's single. Parker's hit sent Buhmair to third, and Daly's scored him. Nolan was thrown out at first.

OFFICIAL SCORE.

Massillon.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Daly, cf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Nolan, rf	4	1	0	0	0	0
Witt, 2b	3	2	1	4	2	1
Stark, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Joyce, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	2
Corriveau, p	4	0	0	0	5	2
Gove, lf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Buhmair, c	4	1	2	6	2	0
Parker, ss	4	0	2	1	2	1
Totals	34	6	10	27	15	6

Minglewoods.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ketler, 3b	4	1	2	3	3	2
P. McCarthy, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Baumgardner, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock, c	4	0	0	4	1	0
Davis, 1b	4	0	0	12	0	1
W. McCarthy, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Anderson, 2b	4	0	1	3	3	1
Clark, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Barrar, p	3	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	34	2	5	24	16	4

Massillon.
Runs,.....1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 *—6
Hits,.....1 1 1 2 1 1 0 3 *—10
Minglewoods.
Runs.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Hits.....1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—5

Two-base hit—Witt.
Passed balls—Buhmair, 2; Pollock, 5.
Wild pitch—Corriveau.
Bases on balls—Barrar, 1; Corriveau, 1.
Struck out—Barrar, 2; Corriveau, 4
Bases stolen—Gove, Parker.
Double plays—Anderson to Davis; Witt to Stark; Anderson to Davis.
Sacrifice hit—Nolan.
Left on bases—Minglewoods, 5; Massillon, 8.
Umpire—Featheringham.
Attendance—450.

THE MORNING GAME

The morning game between Massillon and the Minglewoods was not as largely attended as the other. The score was 7 to 2 in favor of Massillon. Keller allowed the visitors but three hits. Donovan caught.

"What They Say"

Is the title of an exceedingly well printed and finely illustrated booklet which has just been issued and distributed by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, describing the electric lighted twentieth century train, "The North-Western Limited." It is unique in design and composition and affords entertaining reading. D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Half Rates to California,

via the Chicago & North-Western Railway, affording the quickest time, grandest scenery, variable routes and perfect service. Chicago to Los Angeles and return $64.50, tickets on sale June 25 to July 8, limited to return until September 4, 1899, on account of Annual Meeting National Educational Association. Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent, or write D. W. Aldridge, 127 The Arcade, Cleveland, O.

Attention, Teachers.

The Werner Publishing Company, of Akron, O., wants to arrange with several teachers in each county to do special work on Encyclopædia Britannica. The work will be in connection with the book stores and newspapers. They are offering liberal inducements to men who prepare for the work. Good men can make from $15 to $30 per week. The position will be permanent to men who wish to travel. Give two references and state experience in business. Write J. W. Barnett, State Manager, 648 Long Street, Columbus, O.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Seats of 203 Delegates Will be Contested.

COLUMBUS, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—An unusual number of delegates to the Republican state convention are here. All the leaders and most of the candidates are also here. The seats of 203 of the 813 delegates will be contested, as follows: Adams six, Allen six, Cuyahoga fifty-eight, Franklin thirty-four, Hamilton eighty-six, Highland seven, Preble six. It is thought that thirty-four Nash delegates from Franklin and eighty-six Cox delegates from Hamilton will be seated on prima facie evidence, but testimony will be heard in the other cases. Congressman Dick is here, credited to be the representative of Senator Hanna, who is not expected until tomorrow. Dick favors Nash. Bushnell, Kurtz, McKisson and others, known as anti-Hanna men, oppose Nash. Geo. B. Cox maintains silence.

2 p. m.—It is now said that Senator Hanna will arrive today. Senator Foraker is coming tonight. It is said they will be invited to a meeting of Ohio congressmen to consider the matter of choosing a speaker of the next House.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

MANILA, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—Third Officer Fred Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blanford, of the United States hospital ship Relief, rigged a sail in a small boat and went down along the shore unarmed in front of the insurgent lines. Their boat became becalmed and Filippinos came out in canoes and captured them. A boat with a landing party was sent, but could not rescue the prisoners. It is reported that the Filipinos who were friendly to the United States army in places evacuated by our troops are being murdered and robbed by returning Filippinos, causing a reign of terror.

LILLEY'S BODY FOUND.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Iloilo says that Captain George Lilley, United States Volunteer signal corps, was killed at Escalante, on the east coast of the island of Negros by insurgents May 27, and was buried at Iloilo May 30. Another dispatch from General Otis says General Smith went to Escalante with seventy-five men as soon as he heard of treachery to the party to which Captain Lilley belonged, and found his body floating in the river with marks of violence on the head. Smith remains at Escalante.

REFUSE TO BID.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—This was the day for opening bids for armor plate for the new battleships, monitors and cruisers, but no bids were received, because the manufacturers say they cannot furnish the plate at the price fixed by Congress, $400 and $300 per ton. One letter was received, offering to furnish all the plate required for $450 a ton.

DEWEY'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

HONGKONG, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—Admiral Dewey, though improved in health, still refuses all invitations. He has also relinquished all official duty on the Olympia, and will remain here until thoroughly recuperated. The air of the high ground here is much cooler than can be found elsewhere near the coast.

OFFICERS WILL CONFER.

HAVANA, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—General Wood arrived from Santiago today, and tomorrow will hold a conference with General Brooke and other officers.

A Narrow Escape

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D., "Was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four Doctors gave me up saying that I could only live out a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined that if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. Regular price 50c and $1.00, guaranteed or price refunded.

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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CASE OF SMALLPOX.

There is Disease, but Practically no Danger.

MATTERS WELL IN HAND.

The Afflicted Person is Mamie Johnson. Who Came Here From Fredericksburg—Is now at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones.

There is one case of smallpox in the city. The afflicted person is Mamie Johnson, aged 16 years, the daughter of Mrs. William Jones, who, with her second husband, resides in a log cabin between the river and canal, just north of the Cherry street bridge. Miss Johnson is now at the home of her mother. She was sick when she arrived in Massillon from Fredericksburg on Saturday evening, May 20, but if she had any suspicion of the nature of her trouble she did not communicate it to those at the Della Myers residence, in Railroad street, whither she at once went. Several physicians saw her in the early part of the week, but they failed to find symptoms of smallpox. At all events, no report of the case was made to the board of health, and this would surely have been done had they found indications of the disease.

Mrs. Myers says she never had any idea that the sick woman was suffering from smallpox, but a suspicion must have finally crossed her mind, for on Wednesday evening she insisted that Miss Johnson be removed to her mother's house. This was accordingly done. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning, Dr. S. P. Barnes was aroused by a young man, named Ikendorf, who called upon him to hasten to the Jones place. Arrived there, the physician saw at a glance that the woman was ill with smallpox. Desiring, however, to have the case examined by some other doctor before making a report concerning it, he summoned Dr. T. J. Reed, who confirmed his diagnosis.

As soon as the report of the case was received by Health Officer T. Clarke Miller, a special meeting of the board of health was immediately called, the members attending being Mayor Wise, Dr. D. S. Gardner, H. W. Elsass and Tobias Schott. The Myers place and the Kessler boarding house, which adjoins it, and the Jones house were ordered quarantined. Armed guards have been siationed at each place to prevent persons from entering or leaving. The watch will be kept up day and night until all danger is past. This will not be for fourteen days at least. The men employed as guards are Albert Shertzer, Ira Roan, John Smith and Nicholas Anthony.

The Joneses and all persons connected with the Myers and Kessler places have been vaccinated, as well as many others who may or may not have been exposed. The best precaution which can be taken against the disease is to be vaccinated. There is little possibility of an epidemic, as the only sick person is now at a place so isolated that there is no probability that any persons of this part of town except the Joneses were exposed to the disease before its presence became known.

John B. Lonas, the Smoketown poet, called at Dr. Miller's office this morning to ask if there was not some way in which he could gain possession of his satchel, which he said was in the Kessler house, where he makes his home when in this vicinity. He went to Akron last week. When he returned to take charge of his own, a man with a gun told him he must stay away. He thought it rough treatment, inasmuch as he had paid his board in advance. The authorities told him to come back in fourteen days and they would probably then be able to get his property for him.

No sensation has been caused by the appearance of smallpox in Massillon. Diphtheria is a far more dangerous disease, and Massillon passed through an epidemic of this kind with but few fatalities. The mortality from smallpox unmodified by vaccination, according to good authorities, is but 50 per cent., while that from diphtheria is 90 per cent. Therefore, if there is general vaccination, there is no danger.

Little hope is entertained for the recovery of Miss Johnson, owing to other complications more serious than smallpox. Before coming to Massillon, Miss Johnson lived with her grandfather, near Fredericksburg.

BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Following are the board of health's special orders regarding smallpox:

1st. Guards must be vaccinated at once, and revaccinated unless it takes before the sixth day.

2d. No person or domestic animal will be permitted to enter or leave the quarantined premises.

3d. Five dollars reward will be paid to anyone furnishing evidence that any quarantine guard has neglected his duty, or used any intoxicating drinks while on duty.

4th. A guard will be immediately discharged on evidence that he has been at all under the influence of intoxicating drinks when off duty.

5th. Five dollars reward will be paid for immediate notification and evidence that any person has passed to or from quarantined premises without written permission from the health officer.

6th.—Each place where smallpox exists will be marked by a yellow flag at least eighteen inches square, and a placard, both placed as conspicuously as possible.

7th.—In every case where persons who have been exposed are placed in quarantine, the house will be marked by a yellow flag conspicuously located.

8th.—Guards will be properly armed and will use as much force as may be necessary to carry out these orders.

9th.—Persons who have not been successfully vaccinated within the past five years, if found in any workshop, store, saloon or other place of business, or in any school Sunday school, church or other place of public or select assembly will be liable to arrest and detention until they have been properly vaccinated.

10th.—The health officer has been authorized to see that persons who are unable to pay are vaccineted without cost.

By order of Board of Health,
J. J. WISE.
Mayor and President Ex-Officio.
T. CLARKE MILLER.
Health Officer.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Rev. C. M. Roberts Preaches to Members of the G. A. R.

Memorial services were held in St. Timothy's church on Sunday evening, the sermon by the Rev. C. M. Roberts being addressed to members of the G. A. R. and other ex-soldiers who were present. The church was handsomely decorated with flags and there was special music. In his sermon the Rev. Mr. Roberts drew attention to the apparent inconsistency which had led the members of an organization—the birthchild of a great conflict—to seek guidance and instruction from a church which for nineteen hundred years has stood for the very opposite of war: and then went on to show that the peace for which the church has stood is not the peace of the desert, the slave or the despot, but the peace which comes when men, through their own efforts, have brought about conditions compatible with the exercise of individual rights and the highest possibilities of human development. "You fought," said Mr. Roberts, "not to take rights away from men, but to give them rights: not to make men slaves, but to give them liberty: and there was not a soldier who fought in a single battle of the civil war who might not have knelt and said the Lord's prayer, risen and repeated his creed, and then hurled himself into the thickest of the fight with the consciousness of fulfilling a moral duty." Continuing Mr. Roberts said that our soldiers and sailors in the war with Spain had fought for the establishment of similar principles, and that the American army in the Philippines was now struggling to bring the blessings of liberty and independence to one of the last strongholds of slavery and despotism.

In the course of his sermon, Mr. Roberts paid a high tribute to President McKinley and the American administration, and in closing said that a continuation of our present great prosperity and our national supremacy would depend upon the maintenance of the high principles which have hitherto brought upon us the blessings of a divine Providence and have enabled as to fulfil a glorious destiny.

PROPOSAL BY AMERICANS.

Suggested That Nations Select Another Nation to Act as Arbitrator In Disputes.

THE HAGUE, May 30.—The drafting committee, or sub-committee of the arbitration committee, met and discussed the Russian scheme, adopting with slight modifications the first six articles.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles, in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment, demanding that, in the event of a dispute between two nations, each should choose another nation to act together as arbitrators to settle the differences without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal which the Americans will introduce during the week.

The Italian proposal included a clause providing that mediation and arbitration shall not stop mobilization or preparations for war. Neither the American nor Italian amendment has yet been discussed.

Died at the Penitentiary.

PITTSBURG, May 30.—William A. Stephens, aged 22 years, a negro prisoner, died at the Western penitentiary. Stephens was serving a 3½-year term for assault and battery with intent to kill. He had lived at Vanderbilt, and was sentenced from Fayette county March 24, 1898. Stephens was a native of Virginia. He had been ill since he was received at the penitentiary and is supposed to have died from the bursting of a blood vessel.

TIFFIN, O., May 30.—At the general synod of the Reformed church the declination of Elder B. Wolt, of Pittsburg, newly elected treasurer, was accepted. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the synod at Baltimore, May 29, 1902.

Canada Holds Alien Law In Abeyance.

HAMILTON, Ont., May 30.—Word has been received from the minister of justice that no action will be taken with regard to the importation of aliens, in view of the fact that the international commission last year agreed that the alien law in Canada shall remain in abeyance. Until the United States violates this understanding there will be no prosecutions in Canada.

A POPULAR WEDDING TRIP

Is to Take a D. & C. Steamer to Mackinac Island, Michigan.

If you want a delightful wedding trip where you are not likely to meet acquaintances, take one of the D. & C. new steel passenger steamers to the Island of Cool Breezes. Staterooms and parlors reserved thirty days in advance. Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers act as a faultless pill should, cleansing and reviving the sytem instead of weakening it. They are mild and sure, small and pleasant to take, and entirely free from objectionable drugs. They assist rather than compel. Rider & Snyder.

U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Overture Declaring Use of Tobacco Sinful and Other Overtures Reported Voted Down.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—At the session of the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church the report of the board of home missions was adopted, and the report of the board of foreign missions was read and discussed. The question of acting upon the membrial of the Chicago presbytery, asking for the repeal of the section of the Westminster confession which prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, was brought up, but postponed for a future discussion.

The resignation of Dr. Owens as corresponding secretary of the board of missions was accepted and a resolution was adopted requesting him to write a history of the board. Dr. Owens, in discussing the report of the board, said it was not gratifying according to the figures, but they have increased some, and if it had not been for this increase the church, as a whole, would have shown a decrease.

The memorial presented at the last assembly asking that the president appoint a resident missionary at the Warm Spring reservation in Oregon, was discussed and no further action will be taken.

With reference to the use of tobacco being sinful and inconsistent with the Christian profession, which was sent by the last assembly to the presbyteries, the committee on bills and overtures reported that the vote was 11 to 1 in favor of taking no action on the subject. The vote was 8 to 4 in favor of similar non action in the matter of the prohibition of its use by students.

Another overture requiring church members to promise systematic and proportionate contributions was voted down unanimously by the presbyteries.

The afternoon session was devoted to the report of the committees on foreign missions and women's work in church extension.

The report of foreign missions was presented by the Rev. J. G. Carson of Xenia, O. The report showed such a promising condition of the foreign missions for continued progress that the assembly voted to increase the apportionment of $6,000 to $66,000 and the apportionment for the work in India was increased $2,000, to $63,000.

The report of women's work showed that there are 954 missionary societies with a total membership of 23,707. During the past year $60,733 was contributed and $52,519 was sent to missions, leaving a balance of $14,636 with which to begin the work of the ensuing year.

Dr. J. A. Grier, president of Allegheny seminary, addressed the assembly on "Missions of the United Presbyterian Church."

BEECHAM'S PILLS Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Our patrons will find at the Dalton Stock Farm, 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, O. during the season of 1899 Two of



BELL BROTHERS STALLIONS,

One a Percheron Draft and the other an English Coach.

Terms $10 00 to insure foal ten days old. Thanking the public for past patronage we ask a continuance of same.

L. S. RUDY.

DRAIN TILE

We have leased our works and in order to dispose of our entire stock of 80,000 tile until June 5th, will offer them at the following low prices:

2½ inch,.....70c per 100
3 inch,.....90c "
4 inch,.....$1.50 "
5 inch,..... 2.50 "
5 inch,..... 3 50 "

This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

Cope Bros. E. Greenville

Lots! Lots! Lots!

16 lots on Chester street,.....$250 to $450
15 lots on Edwin street,..... 250 to 450
18 lots on Dwight street,..... 250 to 450
7 lots on George street,..... 225 to 250
13 lots on Johnson street,..... 200 to 275

$10 accepted as first payment, balance $5 to $10 a month according to location.

James R. Dunn,
STONE BLOCK.

Convention Voted to Stand by the New Wage Scale.

DETROIT, May 30.—The session of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin workers was devoted to the reports of the standing committees on questions affecting the association's constitution. A few changes were made.

It was unanimously agreed to stick to the new wage scale no matter what the manufacturers decide upon. The next conference with the manufactnrers will probably be held in Pittsburg.

She Ought to Make Him Confess.

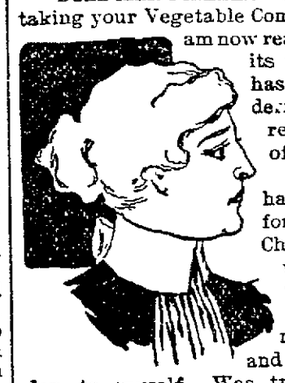
During the first three months of every engagement the girl makes a confessional of the man. Later she wishes she hadn't confessed so much.—Atchison Globe.

TUMOR EXPELLED.

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHEELOCK, Magnolia, Iowa, in the following letter describes her recovery from a very critical condition:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, and am now ready to sound its praises. It has done wonders for me in relieving me of a tumor.



"My health has been poor for three years. Change of life was working upon me. I was very much bloated and was a burden to myself. Was troubled with smothering spells, also palpitation of the heart and that bearing-down feeling, and could not be on my feet much.

"I was growing worse all the time, until I took your medicine.

"After taking three boxes of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Lozenges, the tumor passed from me.

"My health has been better ever since, can now walk quite a distance and am troubled no more with palpitation of the heart or bloating. I recommend your medicine to all sufferers from female troubles."

It is hardly reasonable to suppose that any one can doubt the efficiency of Mrs. Pinkham's methods and medicine in the face of the tremendous volume of testimony

GUT PRICE $2.75. Our special BARMORE DERBY. Zephyr Weight. Black or Brown

The Easiest Fitting Hat Made.

Knox Light Weight Derbies, $4 00

Our Pearl Alpine, $2.00, worth $2 50.

Straw Hats—all the new shapes and Braids.

New Bike Caps—New Golf Hose.

Latest Belts. Nobby Neckwear.

Silk and P. K. Front Shirts.

Fine Balbriggan Silk Fibre Finish Drawers, Double Seated, only 50c.

Men's and Boys' elegant Night Robes, 50c

School Umbrellas, 43c. Gents' Umbrellas, 89c, worth $1 25.

Old Glory, 4 x 7, 98c.

GEO. W. DOLL,
Cash Hatter,
4 E. Main St. at the Bridge.

C&B LINE CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"
both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
CLEVELAND, O.

BINDER TWINE Our famous BLUE LABEL BRAND. It's the best in the world. Prices will surprise you. We deliver from Chicago, Omaha or St. Paul, as desired. Write for prices and samples

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., CHICAGO

SEND ONE DOLLAR CUT THIS AD OUT and send to us, and if you live within 700 miles of Chicago, we will send you this TOP BUGGY BY FREIGHT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION, you can examine it at your freight depot and if found PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY, EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED, EQUAL TO BUGGIES THAT RETAIL AT $60.00 to $75.00 and THE GRANDEST BARGAIN YOU EVER SAW, pay the freight agent OUR SPECIAL PRICE $38.90, and freight charges, less the $1.00 sent with order.



WE MAKE THIS TOP BUGGY IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, from better materials than most makers put in $75.00 buggies. Latest Style For 1899. Body, 24x54 from the Best Seasoned Wood. Gear, Best That Money Can Build. End Springs, as illustrated, or Brewster Side Bar. Wheels, High Grade Screwed Rim Sarven's Patent. Top, 24 ounce, Daily Rubber Heavily Lined, full side and back curtains. Painting, Guaranteed equal to any $150.00 buggy work. Body black, Gear dark green or Red. Upholstering, heavy green French body cloth or Evan's Leather. $38.90 IS OUR SPECIAL PRICE for top buggy complete, wide or narrow track, full length side and back curtains, storm apron, carpet, wrench, anti-rattlers and shafts. GUARANTEED TWO YEARS will last a lifetime. For Buggies at $15.95 and up, WRITE FOR FREE BUGGY CATALOGUE. YOU CAN MAKE $500.00 This Year Selling OUR $38.90 BUGGIES. ORDER ONE TO-DAY, YOU CAN SELL IT FOR $60.00. DON'T DELAY.

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

LIGHTENS LABOR

Cobwebs about a house are usually the sign that the housewife has more than she can do, **the way she goes about it;** that all her time and strength are utilized in doing heavy work; that she uses soap in her cleaning. If she would only use

GOLD DUST Washing Powder





heavy work would be so lightened that the little things needn't be neglected. Gold Dust gives a woman time to rest, time to visit, time to read, and time to sew. It is much better and cheaper than soap for all cleaning. For greatest economy buy our large package.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS NEW YORK BOSTON

--TRAVELER'S REGISTER.--

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 21st, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows: For the East, 2:18 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1 p. m., 8:25 p. m. For the West, 9:40 a. m., 10:27 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p. m. For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, ticket agent, Pennsylvania Company, Massillon, O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.
Schedule in effect May 14th, 1899.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8	*18
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Bellaire	... ...	5 50			.....
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	1 40	4 25	.....
Uhrichsville	4 40	8 10	3 45	6 37	6 25
N Philadelphia	4 58	8 27	4 02	6 56	6 42
Canal Dover	5 05	8 34	4 09	7 05	6 49
Justus	5 34	9 03	4 38	7 56	7 18
Massillon	5 50	9 18	4 58	7 50	7 32
Canal Fulton	6 08	9 35	5 09	.....	7 50
Warwick	6 15	9 42	5 16	.....	7 57
Sterling	6 37	10 04	5 38	.....	8 12
Seville	6 43	10 10	5 44	.....	8 25
Chippewa Lake	6 52	10 18	5 53	.....	8 34
Medina	7 05	10 30	6 05	.....	8 46
Lester	7 18	10 40	6 16	.....	8 56
Brooklyn	8 04	11 24	7 00	.....	9 39
Cleveland	8 20	11 40	7 17	.....	9 55

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 15	10 41	6 20	2 05
Grafton	8 35	10 59	6 38	2 23
Elyria	8 54	11 16	6 55	2 40
Lorain	9 10	11 30	7 10	2 55

South Bound Main Line.	1	3	5	7	17
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	
Cleveland	7 10	1 00	5 10	.....	6 25
Brooklyn	7 20	1 16	5 26	.....	6 41
Lester	8 12	2 02	6 22	.....	7 28
Medina	8 28	2 11	6 32	.....	7 38
Chippewa Lake	8 34	2 22	6 45	.....	7 50
Seville	8 48	2 39	6 55	.....	8 00
Sterling	8 49	2 36	7 01	.....	8 06
Warwick	9 11	2 58	7 20	.....	8 26
Canal Fulton	9 18	3 05	7 31	.....	8 33
Massillon	9 39	3 23	7 50	6 30	8 51
Justus	9 58	3 39	8 06	6 46	9 07
Canal Dover	10 26	4 09	8 36	7 16	9 36
N Philadelphia	10 33	4 18	8 43	7 23	9 43
Uhrichsville	10 50	4 35	9 00	7 44	10 00
Bridgeport	1 25	7 00		10 00	.....
Bellaire		7 15			

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	6 15	1 05	4 25	9 45
Elyria	6 31	1 20	4 40	10 00
Grafton	6 51	1 38	4 56	10 16
Lester	7 10	1 57	5 15	10 35

*Sunday only.

Sunday trains between Uhrichsville and Cleveland and Uhrichsville and Lorain at Massillon, southbound, 9:30 a. m., 8:51 p. m. northbound, 7:34 a. m. 4:52 p. m. Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling Bellaire and Martins Ferry.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban.

On and after Sunday, May 28, 1899, Interuban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
6 06 a m	12 05 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 06 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.
"B. & O. System."
Taking Effect Oct. 2, 1898.
NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	All 30	P 3 30	P. 6 45
Canton	5 38	8 35	P 12 01	4 15	7 40
Akron	6 22	9 20	1	5	8 2
Cleveland	8 05	10 20	2 [illegible]	6 [illegible]	9 20

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	All 00	P 2 00	P 3 30	P. 6 35
Akron	8 42	P12 01	2 55	4 40	7 35
Canton	9 56	1 08	3 35	5 44	8 4
Massillon	10 30	2 10	4 10	6 10	8 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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The plague of '99—La Grippe.
The destroyer of LaGrippe—Miles' Nervine

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect April 3, 1899.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day See Note	38 Day Ex Sun	3 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m	.....	.....
Cleveland....Lv	8 35	7 40	3 15	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave... "	8 45	7 50	3 25	.....	.....	.....
Newburg..... "	8 58	8 05	3 30	.....	.....	.....
Hudson ..... "	9 30	8 40	4 15	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 43	8 54	4 27	.....	.....	.....
Akron..... "	9 58	9 07	4 45	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... { Ar	10 48	10 04	5 40	.....	.....	.....
Orrville ... { Lv	10 53	10 10	5 45	.....	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 34	10 57	6 31	6 00	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	12 37	12 0	p m	7 07	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 48	12 25	.....	7 20	.....	.....
Mt. Vernon { Lv	12 53	1 12	30	.....	17 25	.....
Centerburg... "	1 18	12 59	.....	7 52	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 37	.....	8 28	.....	.....
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 00	.....	8 55	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		a. m		
Cincinnati.....	5 40	6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	35 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	.....	.....
Cincinnati... Lv	8 30	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 45	12 35	.....	4 35	.....	.....
Westerville.. "	12 10	1 06	.....	5 02	.....	.....
Centerburg... "	12 46	1 51	.....	5 39	.....	.....
M. Vernon { Ar	1 10	2 20	.....	6 05	.....	.....
M. Vernon { Lv	1 15	12 25	.....	16 10	.....	.....
Gambier..... "	1 28	2 40	.....	6 25	.....	.....
Millersburg.. "	2 38	3 55	8 50	7 35	.....	.....
Orrville... { Ar	3 17	4 45	9 35	p m	.....	.....
Orrville... { Lv	3 22	4 55	9 40	.....	.....	.....
Akron .... { Ar	.....	5 55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron .... { Lv	4 15	16 05	10 37	.....	.....	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 27	6 17	10 48	.....	.....	.....
Hudson..... "	4 40	6 30	11 02	.....	.....	.....
Newburg..... "	5 15	7 05	11 42	.....	.....	.....
Euclid Ave.. "	5 26	7 16	12 04	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland....Ar	5 40	7 30	12 10	.....	.....	.....
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.			

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch		118
	a.m.				p.m
.....	†6 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	.....	†6 05
.....	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck.... "	.....	5 30
.....	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw..... "	.....	4 15
.....	8 35	27	" ....Coopердale... "	.....	3 00
.....	9 29	33	Ar.....Trinway..... "	.....	2 25
.....	†10 15	50	Ar....Zanesville...Ar	.....	†12 40
	a.m.				p.m

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.

Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

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No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 2:15 a. m. and is set at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a. m.

NOTE.—Until further notice, on Saturdays Train No. 28 will leave Cleveland 11:27 p. m. (Sleeper ready for occupancy 9:00 p. m.), and C., A. & C. Stations three hours and forty minutes later than time shown above, arriving Cincinnati 10.45 a. m.

For any information, address.

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WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT FEB 19th, 1899.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1*	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7*
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	4 00	.....
Oak Harbor.....	8 15	2 17	5 05	.....
Fremont.....	8 36	2 40	5 32	.....
Clyde	8 51	2 55	5 47	.....
Bellevue.....	9 04	3 09	6 01	.....
Monroeville.....	9 17	3 23	6 15	.....
Norwalk.....	9 26	3 34	6 25	.....
Wellington.....	10 04	4 15	.....	.....
Spencer.....	10 15	4 28	.....	.....
Lodi.....	10 31	4 40	.....	.....
Creston.....	10 46	4 54	.....	.....
Orrville.....	11 11	5 19	.....	.....
Dalton	11 28	5 31	.....	.....
Massillon.....	11 41	5 48	.....	6 20
Navarre.....	12 01	6 08	.....	6 38
Zoar.....	12 22	6 30	.....	6 58
Valley Jct.....	12 29	6 40	.....	7 05
Sherrodsville...	12 57	7 04	.....	7 28
Bowerstown.....	1 11	7 19	.....	7 44
Scio	1 24	7 32	.....	7 57
Brilliant	2 49	9 14	.....	9 29
Mingo Jct.....	2 59	9 24	.....	9 39
Steubenville Ar	3 10	9 35	.....	9 50
Martins Ferry..	2 50	9 15	.....	9 30
Wheeling.....	3 00	9 25	.....	9 40
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6*	NO. 8*	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 15	3 45	.....
Martins Ferry..	5 40	10 25	3 55	.....
Steubenville Lv	5 20	10 05	3 35	.....
Mingo Jct.....	5 31	10 16	3 46	.....
Brilliant.....	5 41	10 26	3 56	.....
Scio.....	7 08	12 04	5 38	.....
Bowerston.....	7 21	12 17	5 51	.....
Sherrodsville...	7 36	12 33	6 06	.....
Valley Jct.....	8 00	1 02	6 31	.....
Zoar.....	8 08	1 10	6 39	.....
Navarre.....	8 30	1 33	7 03	.....
Massillon.....	8 50	1 55	7 20	.....
Dalton	9 08	2 14	P. M.	.....
Orrville.....	9 20	2 26	.....	.....
Creston.....	9 45	2 52	.....	.....
Lodi.....	10 00	3 06	.....	.....
Spencer.....	10 15	3 21	.....	.....
Wellington.....	10 28	3 33	.....	A. M.
Norwalk.....	11 05	4 18	.....	7 00
Monroeville.....	11 15	4 26	.....	7 09
Bellevue.....	11 39	4 41	.....	7 23
Clyde	11 43	4 55	.....	7 37
Fremont.....	11 58	5 09	.....	7 52
Oak Harbor.....	12 20	5 31	.....	8 15
Toledo Un. Dep.	1 20	6 30	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

E. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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THE ISLAND AS SEEN BY UNCLE SAM'S FISCAL AGENT.

Samuel M. Jarvis Tells How American Money Was First Introduced. Business Chances With and Without Large Capital.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, May 15.—Immediately after the surrender of Santiago President McKinley appointed the North American Trust company of New York the fiscal agent of the United States government in Cuba, and as there was no regular line of steamers and no commerce at the time a ship was chartered to take a staff of men, safes and a large amount of American money to Santiago. Samuel M. Jarvis, vice president of the trust company, was selected to take charge of the expedition.

However, in the latter part of July the ship containing this financial expedition quietly sailed down the bay in the midst of a fog and turned toward Cuba. It was an interesting and exciting voyage and was looked upon by the members of the expedition and by the financial world as of the greatest possi-



SAMUEL M. JARVIS.

ble importance on account of the part that American capital and the financial representatives of the United States government were to play in the American commercial and financial occupation of the island. This was before the signing of the protocol and before any policy was discussed with reference to the Spanish possessions that have since come into the hands of the United States government.

"When we landed in Santiago," said Mr. Jarvis, "we proceeded to the palace, to call on General Shafter, present our credentials and pay our respects. Within two hours we had opened negotiations which finally resulted in our securing the banking house formerly occupied by the Bank of Spain. The third day after our arrival our safes were in position, and we opened business. It was the first and is at present the only American banking institution in Santiago, and I was the first civilian to raise the American flag on the island after the commencement of the war.

"When we arrived in Santiago, there was no American money in circulation and merchants would decline to receive it, insisting upon everybody paying in Spanish money. But in a few days American money began gradually to circulate. The objection was at first made to American silver, as the Spaniards thought it was worth no more than Spanish or Mexican silver, but I soon dispelled that illusion by offering to redeem all American silver in gold, and from that day until the present time American silver has circulated throughout the island the same as American gold or treasury notes.

"It was during my stay in Santiago that the protocol was signed. I then returned to New York, and after spending some time there and in Washington proceeded to Havana and established a branch of the North American Trust company and the fiscal agency of the United States government. At that time there were but very few Americans in Havana, the only officers being those of the American evacuation commission.

"I saw considerable of General Blanco and other Spanish generals. I was very much interested in the experiences of General Blanco while he was governor general of the Philippines which he narrated to me. He spoke feelingly of the loss to Spain of her rich possessions and spoke freely with reference to his views as to the proper policy she should now pursue. He was probably the first Spaniard to say that he thought that, instead of attempting at once to rebuild a navy or to continue a large army, Spain should devote her attention to manufacturing and commerce and attempt to secure a reasonable proportion for herself of the commerce of the world. In speaking of the Philippines, he said that he had while governor general sent as high as $46,000,000 of the revenue of the islands to Spain in one year.

"As to the business opportunities in the island, there are many, but they are mostly in the way of large enterprises, requiring a very considerable amount of capital. But there are others where a man of small means has an opportunity to do well. There is great opportunity in cattle raising, for the climate is warm all the year, and the cattle do not require feeding, nor are they exposed to snowstorms, as in the states. Consequently the percentage of loss is much smaller. Dairy farming would pay well, and the growing of vegetables, as truck farming, would be profitable; also the poultry business. But as nearly all the cattle and poultry on the island, as well as horses and mules, were destroyed during the war it would require the shipping of cattle, poultry, etc., to the island to begin the business." WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

SYMPHONIES IN HATS.

Designs Decreed by Fashion For the Summer Girl.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 22.—I scarcely know whether flowers or light tissues are favorites for hat trimming. Yet I think, taken all in all, there are far fewer flowers used this season than for many summers past. The reason for this lies in the beauty and variety of tissues. The Malines lace, rechristened Manila, makes such delicate puffs and mounted pieces, looking like bits off the edge of sunset clouds just resting there for a moment, that it is no wonder a real artist in millinery prefers it to the flowers. These we all know to be artificial, and, however pretty they are or however closely they imitate nature, they still are not what they seem. Still they have their devotees. It is odd that in the German mountains and Switzerland artificial flowers go by the name of "real flowers" and are apparently held in higher esteem than the tender blossoms one may pluck by the wayside.

Purples are as popular as ever, not one shade alone, but all shades gathered together on one hat. Purple roses in pale tints, purple Japanese and other rough straw shapes, purple velvet and purple malines or tissue as drapery or built up trimming are all gathered together. The roses or violets are in one shade, the straw in a darker and the rest in the lightest shades of that imperial color. Besides this are a dozen other things, such as gauze, ribbons, quills, wings, paradise sweeps and bows, all in the color, but in varying shades. Only two other colors can be added to a purple hat. One is a gold buckle or the tiniest showing of corn colored velvet, or a bit of a rosette of malines in that shade, or green. The green must be of the soft, velvety order. There are some greens that would hold a pitched battle with the purples, and the wise milliner uses great caution in choosing exactly the right one.

The shapes of the hats are built upon every line possible to invent. It is unnecessary to enumerate them. The rough straws particularly are bent, pressed and twisted into every conceivable shape, but they are all becoming to some one, if not every one. Fortunate is the woman who likes a hat for its becomingness to her face and style of dress and not because it looks desirable in the show window. Regular old fashioned "pork pie" and "mushroom" hats are in high style just now. The English walking shape is one of the most popular and adaptable. It can be trimmed with a band of ribbon and a quill, and it can be loaded with everything used upon millinery. There is a neat little English turban in rough straw. This is worn tilted down over the forehead. One such hat had a row of loops of dark brown ribbon across the back under the brim to form a resting place to hold the hat at exactly the right angle. All over the low crown was spread a bunch of pale pink azaleas with an upstanding spray of foliage. Many of the hats with flower trimming have the flowers fairly built up on a ladder. A brown rough straw "pork pie" had a scarf of changeable pink and white silk gauze, brought to the back and lifted up in a big puff held by a gilt ring, through which the puff is passed. In front was a bunch of lilacs. Lilacs are very perfect, and are always beautiful. Some years they are a rage; other times they are worn but seldom. This is an off year.



NEW HATS.

Some very becoming hats are made of shirred silk gauze or fine net. The whole brim and crown are of this and shaped by wires only. One of this fashion was made for a brunette. The whole hat was of shirred brussels net. Under the left side of the brim was a bow of maize velvet very much crushed. A crushed and flattened rosette of the same was placed along the right side of the crown. The other side had a large tuft of fine black ostrich tips.

Very dressy hats for carriage, church and visiting, also for garden parties and all occasions where the summer girl wishes to look her very daintiest, are of white rice straw with a sailor shaped brim, shirred on the underside with white tulle. Around the crown and over the top of it is an immense rouleau of pure white malines, with a snow white quill and long paradise sweep.

For elderly women there are hats of almost every shape of rough straw. These are for everyday wear, and they are trimmed rather more simply. Lace enters into their ornamentation largely, and the colors should be simple and dark. Bonnets for church, visiting and evening are not much more than a bit of lace, a jet or steel ornament or spangled trimming with a scrap of velvet for color and possibly some violets, forgetmenots, hepaticas or spireas as trimming. OLIVE HARPER.

ABOUT WEEDS.

The Only Way to Exterminate Them—Plants Out of Place.

It was Henry Ward Beecher who once said—"The only way to exterminate the weed is to plant it for a crop and propose to make money out of it. The worms will gnaw it, bugs will bite it, spiders will web it, birds will pick it, heat will scorch it, cold will freeze it, rains will drown it and mildew and blight will cover it." A weed is a plant out of place. It is really a survival of the fittest. For a time plantain took and held possession of our lawn. We habitually sowed on lawn grass seed, but plaintain held the fort. We saw the case demanded more heroic measurer, and so hauled on about three inches in depth of good rich loam, (the original soil come from the bottom of a cellar) sowed on a heavy dose of superphosphate, in a word changed the soil conditions from being natural for plaintain, to being natural for white clover and the lawn grass came to stay.

Professor Bailey calls weeds our schoolmates to teach us better tillage. Weeds have their mission and in a certain sense, their value. They are nature's effort to utilize the waste places and her protest against wrong methods. The farmer fails to plant the seed, or fails to properly till the ground and nature steps in to supply the deficiency and thwart the threatened barrenness by the use of a friendly weed. There are plants and plants. Some will live where others would starve. The lichen thrives on a bare rock; the sorrel grows where clover would die. The meadows with daisies show a wrong condition not of plants but of soil. The farmer took off the fertility needful for timothy and red top until starvation for those plants followed and nature went to growing white daisies. To say the annual loss by weeds to American farmers is so many hundred million dollars is an error. It is laying the damage to the wrong party. It is the planter and not the plants, which is at fault. Make the soil right, the culture right and the good seed will grow with no let or hindrance from the weeds.

Potatoes Booming.

It is always the unexpected which happens. Who is wise enough to foretell the potato market? With potatoes so plenty for two years past as hardly to have a value as they lie in the farmer's cellar, now the crop is substantially gone, the market empty and prices booming. Aroostook is empty, and localities of lesser note are being scoured in every direction for the last bushel that can be picked up.

Potatoes are a peculiar puzzle as related to the market at this season of the year. No one has ever been able to discover or foretell the dip up or down the price will take in the last weeks of use with the old crop. It is usually an extreme one way or the other, but no one can tell in advance which it will be.

Potatoes are a perishable product that cannot be carried forward into the next year. Annually in their season the new crop arrives to take possession of the market. Every grower and dealer counts on this and guages his remaining supply to run out at the time the new crop is usually on hand to take their place. If for any reason the new crop is delayed from what was expected, or the supply of the old did not hold out as well as usual, the market will run empty and a sharp rise is sure to follow the sudden and unexpected demand. This is what's the matter at the present time. Every farmer two months ago had more potatoes than he knew what to do with. They have been sold or fed out down to a quantity to last only the usual time. The cold and backward season has delayed the new crop so that it will not be forthcoming at the usual date. This being made certain the present demand awoke.—Maine Farmer.

Successional and Constant Crops.

At this season when all the crops are coming in the individual who plants is judged as to his competency. If he has followed the directions given in these columns, fresh peas, cauliflowers, celery and other vegetables should be had uninterruptedly. We frequently notice in many gardens that crops are coming in together; for instance, a great abundance of peas may be picked one week, none the next, and during this interval possibly there is a large party to be entertained, and plenty of fresh vegetables are called for and expected; but things are "off crop." This is not as it should be and is evidence of mismanagement and want of foresight at planting time. It is much more satisfactory to all concerned to be able to gather, through the season, fresh vegetables in just sufficient quantities to go around. These matters are very easily adjusted by a little study at planting time, and the faculty for this should be constantly exercised and cultivated, for without it success is impossible to attain in any of the many garden operations.

Canada and the United States.

The Dominion Government proposes to at once introduce a measure in Parliament to prohibit the importation from the United States of trees and shrubs and certain classes of fruits. It is asserted that the introduction of the serious pest, San Jose scale, is the result of such importations from the United States. A convention of the horticultural societies was held at Hamilton recently to urge the necessity of taking legislative action to prevent the spread of the San Jose scale among the fruit orchards.

If the proposed legislation is enacted nursery trees from the United States will be excluded from Canada; and, as the scale also affects fruit, the fruit growers demand that the importation from infected States of fruit shall also be prohibited.

Lettuce Seeds.

Lettuce seeds in fairly good breadths should again be sown, consisting of cabbage, of different varieties. If sown before a shower of rain so much the better. Thin out and well hoe between earlier sowings, now growing freely; where there is a likelihood of a blank in the supply of such as are properly hearted, tie up a few to form blanched hearts where the crop is thickest.

THE MAGIC LAMP.

'Neath a moonlit sky in the days gone by,
As the ballads of old relate,
When a lad was bold and his lady shy
He would wait at the postern gate.
For she feared as he strummed her a drowsy lay
He would waken the sire that slept;
So she fastened her casement, hid in spray,
And out to the postern crept.

Now, I know not that postern gate of yore,
I see not the casement's light,
But I've watched with the crowd at the dingy door
That leads to a stage bedight.
The hoofs of the manager's horses stamp,
For they long for the great man's "Home!"
While the others must wait by the guttering lamp
Like the poor at the gates of Rome.

The fairy who danced in the spangled dress
Must change, for the night wind's cold,
Though I fear me she loses her comeliness
In her overcoat warmly rolled.
It's sometimes a mother that waits this same
Great goddess who charmed the shrine,
And you hear with a shudder her Christian name
Pronounced as "Matildar Jine."

And it's sometimes a youth with a big cigar
And a hat at an evil rake.
It's a youth who is feared by Matilda's "mar:"
Hence she comes for Matilda's sake.
He is dressed in a vast Newmarket "sack,"
Where the seaming is overlaid,
And the goddess familiarly calls him "Jack:"
For she isn't a bit afraid.

And it's sometimes a dear little gallery boy,
Who dreams in his dizzy heights.
It would be the hope of his highest joy
To speak to the girl in tights.
But the painted curtain falls, alas,
And the dancers fade from view,
So he waits in the glare of the stage door gas
To watch till his girl comes through.
—J. M. B. in Sketch

A BLOOD STAINED HORSE.

The Effect It Had In Subduing a Party of Ruffians.

For sheer, cool nerve and absolute, inspired genius in dealing with men, commend me to Clarence King, the geologist, if a story that is told about him be true. Mr. King, the tale runs, was in the field all one summer with a government expedition. The field happened to be in the far west, and the men he was compelled to employ as assistants were a band of cheerful ruffians, half breed desperadoes and "greaser" scamps. Bad as they were, they worked well, and they were indispensable.

One night one of them deserted. Mr. King knew what that meant. It meant a stampede and an empty camp if the deserter were allowed to go unpunished. He chose a companion on whose silence he could depend, mounted and took the trail. On th third day the deserter was overtaken, captured and landed in a convenient fort. The runaway had subsisted for the three days of his liberty on such game and birds as he could kill. His horse was white, and as he rode often with prey slung to the saddle, the animal was streaked and stained with blood.

The man being in safe keeping, Mr. King and his companion rode back to camp leading the crimson streaked horse, with all the deserter's belongings strapped to his back. They spoke no word of the missing man to his former companions, but dismounted in grim silence. The men endured the pangs of curiosity as long as they could. Then they sent a committee to Mr. King to make inquiries about the fugitive. Mr. King gave a meaning glance at the blood stained horse and made answer briefly.

"He is gone," he said impressively. "He is gone where anybody else who tries to desert will go too."

Half breeds and "greasers" gasped, and from that day on no one of them all ever tried to desert.—Washington Post.

The Tables Turned.

Birds, we know, are sometimes trained to fire off pistols, as well as to perform other unusual feats, but it is not often that a wild bird in the woods shoots a man with his own gun, as related in "South American Sketches" by Robert Crawford.

A pavo del monte, a bird of Uruguay not unlike the turkey, had been winged by a hunter. It fell to the ground, but was at once on its feet and ran away.

Throwing his gun hastily aside, the hunter started in pursuit, and a game of hide and seek ensued.

In one of its doublings and turnings the bird passed over the gun, which was lying on the ground, and its foot chanced to strike against the trigger of the undischarged barrel, the hammer of which, in the hurry of the moment, had been left at full cock.

There was a loud report, followed by an exclamation of pain from the man. The bird escaped, and the luckless hunter had an ugly wound in the fleshy part of his leg to remind him for weeks afterward of the adventure.

No Jay Rows In Theaters.

The reason why Washington has no street letter J is perfectly to be understood, for J and I are written so much alike that endless confusion would result. There is another place where the letter J is slighted, and not at all because of its similarity to I. None of the plans of the house to be seen in box offices shows a row of seats lettered J. Theater patrons don't mind sitting with the gods in the gallery, nor yet in row 13, but sit in the "jay" row they will not, and for that reason there is no row marked with that letter.—Washington Post.

Scared Away.

Mrs. Motherly—Why is it, George, that you have never thought seriously of getting married?

George—You misunderstand me, Mrs. Motherly. I have always thought of it so seriously that I am still a bachelor.—Somerville Journal.

Coarse kindness is at least better than coarse anger, and in all private quarrels the duller nature is triumphant by reason of its dullness.—George Eliot.

After a man has satisfied himself that it is right to tell a white lie he usually gets color blind.—Detroit Journal.

FRESH AND FAIR.

Practical statements to women about catarrh.



TRANQUILLITY

in women preserves beauty. Women suffering from any catarrhal trouble cannot be wholly attractive. If the catarrh is in the head, nose, throat or stomach the breath declares it.

If it is in the lungs it means consumption. Troubles of the pelvic organs are in almost every case catarrh. Every phase of catarrh is unclean: many of them are disgusting.

Catarrh has many names but its character is the same: wherever it is there is inflammation. To cure catarrh the remedy must be scientific and thorough. Such a remedy is Pe-ru-na, which for forty years has been successfully combating this insidious disease. Read what Mrs. Benolt says about it:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIRS:—I have been sick since last fall. The doctors said I had catarrh. I employed three physicians but they did not help me at all. I finally gave up doctors and began to take medicines I saw advertised, but I continued to grow worse. I was so miserable I wished I was dead. Life had no pleasures for me. At last I saw Pe-ru-na advertised and got a bottle. Half a bottle helped me, and after I had taken four bottles I was well. I have gained in weight and feel years younger.—Mrs. Benolt, 131 Pleasant St., Cincinnati, O.

Dr. Hartman will prescribe for fifty thousand women this year free of charge. All women suffering from female troubles or any disease of the mucous membrane may have Dr. Hartman's private counsel without cost. Send for special question blank for women.

Mrs. J. Koeller, Rockford, Ill., says:—"I have been troubled with chronic catarrh several years. I tried almost everything, and employed several prominent physicians, but to no avail. I saw an advertisement of your medicine and gave it a trial. I have found Pe-ru-na a great help. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from that dread disease."

The uncleanness of catarrh makes the disease abhorrent to a careful woman. Catarrh will not go away itself. Its existence must be made impossible. This is what Pe-ru-na does. It makes the membranes healthy all through the organs of the body and catarrh ceases to exist. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

FOR A LARGE....
and
Complete Stock of..

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, Etc.

AT -:- LOW -:- PRICES

....CALL ON....

J. W. FOLTZ,

CLOTHIER,

E. Main St., Massillon, O.

For a SUMMER CRUISE take the

COAST LINE TO MACKINAC

NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

D & C

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN
Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac
PETOSKEY, "THE SOO," MARQUETTE AND DULUTH.
LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $10.50 from Toledo, $16.25; from Detroit, $13 75

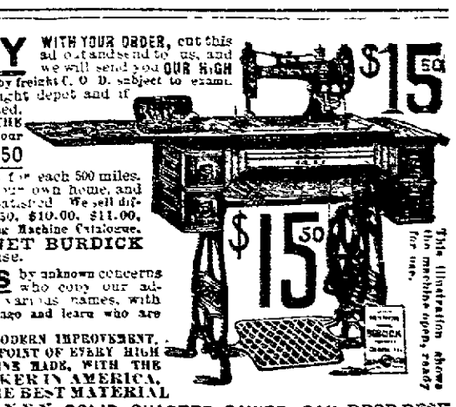
DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Fare, $1.50 Each Direction.
Berths, 75c., $1. Stateroom, $1.75.
Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.
Sunday Trips June, July, Aug., Sep., Oct. Only

EVERY DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN
Cleveland, Put-in-Bay and Toledo.

Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

SEND NO MONEY

WITH YOUR ORDER, cut this ad out, and send to us, and we will send you OUR HIGH GRADE DROP CABINET BURDICK SEWING MACHINE by freight C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, equal to machines others sell as high as $60.00, and THE GREATEST BARGAIN YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay your freight agent Our Special Offer Price $15.50 and freight charges. The machine weighs 120 pounds and the freight will average 75 cents for each 500 miles. GIVE IT THREE MONTHS' TRIAL in your own home, and we will return your $15.50 any day you are not satisfied. We sell different makes and grades of Sewing Machines at $8.50, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and up, all fully described in Our Free sewing Machine Catalogue, but $15.50 for this DROP DESK CABINET BURDICK is the greatest value ever offered by any house.



This illustration shows the machine open, ready for use.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS by unknown concerns who copy our advertisements, offering unknown machines under various names, with various inducements. Write some friend in Chicago and learn who are RELIABLE AND WHO ARE NOT.

THE BURDICK has every MODERN IMPROVEMENT, EVERY GOOD POINT OF EVERY HIGH GRADE MACHINE MADE, WITH THE DEFECTS OF NONE. MADE BY THE BEST MAKER IN AMERICA, FROM THE BEST MATERIAL



This shows the machine closed to be used as a center table, stand or desk.

MONEY SOLID QUARTER SAWED OAK DROP DESK CABINET, PIANO POLISHED, one illustration shows machine closed, head dropping from sight to be used as a center table, stand or desk, the other open with full length table and head in place for sewing, 4 fancy drawers, latest 1899 skeleton frame, carved, paneled, embossed and decorated cabinet finish, finest nickel drawer pulls, rests on 4 casters, ball bearing adjustable treadle, genuine Smyth iron stand. Finest large Black Arm head, positive four motion feed, self threading vibrating shuttle, automatic bobbin winder, adjustable bearings, patent tension liberator, improved loose wheel, adjustable presser foot, improved shuttle carrier, patent needle bar, patent drop guard, head is handsomely decorated and ornamented and beautifully NICKEL TRIMMED. GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and fastest sewing machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEARS' BINDING GUARANTEE is sent with every machine. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to see and examine this machine, compare it with those your storekeeper sells at $40.00 to $60.00, and then if convinced you are saving $25.00 to $40.00, pay your freight agent the $15.50, WE TO RETURN YOUR $15.50 if at any time within three months you say you are not satisfied. ORDER TO DAY. DON'T DELAY. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

CRAZY KING LUDWIG.

PATTI ONCE THREW HIM INTO A FRENZY OF MADNESS.

He, Frightened and Enraged the Great Diva by His Strange Whims, and When She Finally Sang For Him It Drove Him Wild.

When Patti was in the first heyday of her fame, Ludwig II, the mad king of Bavaria, set his heart on having her sing for him at his private auditorium in Munich. He wrote letter after letter, begging, imploring, offering extravagant sums of money, but Patti resolutely refused to go. She had heard too many stories of Ludwig's freaks, his curses and his unreasonable commands, and she was desperately afraid of him. But at last the king offered her a sum so enormous that it seemed ridiculous to refuse it. Then the singer plucked up courage and started for Munich. When she and her maid alighted at the station, not even a carriage was there to meet them, and they had to inquire the name of the best hotel and call a cab like any ordinary travelers. That was the first shock to the diva's nerves and temper. After luncheon she started out to see the town and incidentally to examine the posters announcing the great honor conferred upon the citizens of Munich by a visit from Europe's greatest singer. Not a mention of her name could she find in the town. She rushed back to the hotel and told her maid to pack the trunks.

Just at that moment a resplendent officer was announced. He saluted her and delivered a letter from the king. The letter stated curtly that his majesty would await her at 7 o'clock precisely in the Royal palace, where his singer in ordinary, Mme. Fischer, would give her further directions. Mme. Fischer would also sing with Mme. Patti the duets which his majesty wished to hear. A programme was inclosed. Patti burst into tears of rage.

"I have never been treated so brutally," she said. "I shall leave at once. Tell the king so. I will not sing—never, never, never!" The officer pleaded with the irate prima donna. She must not disappoint the king. His majesty had been wild with excitement ever since he knew she would come and had not slept for three nights, so great was his joy at the prospect of hearing her.

"Besides," added the officer, "you know our king is—is—is—"

"Crazy," snapped Patti. "Yes, that's very comforting, isn't it? I don't know why I ever came." Just then she caught sight of a postscript she had not read:

"The king commands Mme. Patti to appear in pure white, without any color whatever, and not by any means to wear a satin gown, but soft wool. Silk is painful to his majesty."

"His majesty will have to be pained. I have no white woolen gown except my peignoir. Go tell the king I shall wear red velvet."

"Red!" groaned the officer. "Oh, no, no! Red sends his majesty into fits. If you appear in red, he will scream and have convulsions. Oh, do be patient, madame! I will bring Mme. Fischer to you. She understands the king's nerves. She will explain."

He fled from the room, and, shortly after, Mme. Fischer appeared upon the scene. She soothed Patti into good humor and also attacked the white wool peignoir and transformed it into a most becoming Greek robe.

Before 7 the royal carriage arrived at the hotel and Patti went to the palace. She was led through dimly lighted rooms and corridors into Ludwig's private theater, which was in utter darkness save for the moonlight that entered through the windows. Patti stood upon the dark stage, while an orchestra, somewhere out of sight, began a soft prelude. Through the gloom she could just make out a white face in the royal box opposite the stage. Not another auditor was in the great hall. The whole thing was most uncanny, and Patti felt cold shivers creeping over her. She shook with nervousness and fear, and when she should have begun her aria not a sound could she make. She opened her mouth, but her throat was paralyzed from nervous terror. There was a pause. The king sprang up and leaned forward out of the box, his white face gleaming in the moonlight. The violins repeated the prelude. Patti gathered herself together and made one heroic effort. Her voice rang out into the great empty place, and the king sank back into the dark box.

Patti, though badly scared, made the effort of her life and finished the aria from "La Traviata" triumphantly and stood flushed with victory. Dead silence. Not a sound came from the gloom before her. She went off the stage in a temper. His majesty might have given some sign of approbation. Mme. Fischer was behind the scenes, and Patti waited with her for the signal to sing the next number. A messenger appeared at the door. His majesty had had enough music and had gone to his apartments. For a moment Patti stood stunned. Then she laughed. The rudeness was so colossal that it was funny. Mme. Fischer took the diva to supper and then home.

The next morning Mme. Fischer called at the hotel once more, accompanied by the court chamberlain, who bore the promised check, an autograph letter of thanks from the king and some jewels of great value. Mme. Fischer's explanation of the concert fiasco pleased Patti more than the jewels. King Ludwig, she said, was in one of his maddest moods, wild with regret, cursing himself and cursing Patti. He had walked the floor all night, groaning that he was a traitor, for Patti's voice had so ravished his senses that for one moment he had gone over to Italian music and had been false to Wagner—to Wagner, the one musician who alone had satisfied his majesty's soul.

"That was better than having bored him," added Patti, shrugging her shoulders.—New York Sun.

LOVE OF LIFE.

A Resolute Determination the Salvation of Many Wounded Soldiers.

Phrenologists have assigned to a protuberance under the ear the faculty of "vitativeness," or love of life, and some of them assume that in proportion to the size of the bump is the strength of the vital element in the individual.

However this may be, that the love of life is intense in some minds, and scarcely exists at all in others, nobody, of course, will deny; and it is no less true that persons who earnestly desire to live can keep a mortal disease at bay much longer than those who are comparatively indifferent to their fate.

The tenacity with which some men cling to life is marvelous. We had an instance of this in the case of a noted pugilist, several years ago, who was shot in the breast during a bar-room scuffle, and his condition was pronounced hopeless by the surgeons. But he scoffed at their opinions, and actually lived several days with a ball in his heart; keeping his hold upon life—so it seemed—by sheer force of will.

A resolute determination not to succumb, is, as every army surgeon knows the salvation of many a wounded soldier, who without it would assuredly die. In the Crimean war the mortality among the wounded Turks was much greater than among the wounded French and English. The latter wrestled stoutly with Death and often baffled him when their doom seemed inevitable; but the predestinarian Mussulman, when dangerously injured, said gloomily, "It is my kismet," (fate)—turned his face towards Mecca and gave up the ghost.

There can be no doubt that love of life and vigor of will have been the means of restoring to health thousands of patients who but for these mental characteristics must have perished.

Scared Into Appendicitis

"I had appendicitis the other day," said a St. Charles street business man; "that is to say, I had it to all intents and purposes. This is the way I contracted it: About a week ago I borrowed a medical book from a friend to look up a point about which I was curious. It was a work on diagnosis, and among other things it gave a minute description of the symptoms of appendicitis. I have always been much afraid of the malady, and that chapter had a hideous fascination for me. I read it and reread it, and as I did so it seemed to me that some of the premonitory signs coincided exactly with certain aches and pains I had felt for several days. I got alarmed at once; and that night was panic-stricken by a severe cramp a little northeast of my right hip-bone. That I knew to be the fatal spot, and, needless to say, I didn't sleep a wink.

By morning I had all the symptoms of a typical case, and could scarcely get around to see the doctor. I began to tell him my story when he stopped me. "How do you come to know so much about the disease?" he asked. I replied proudly that I had been reading up on it. "The dickens you have!" he replied. "Well, you get right out of his office, confound you! and don't waste any more of my time!" Then he explained that every medical student always has all the diseases on record, in regular order, just as he studies 'em, and I began to feel better. I went home, returned the blasted book and am now entirely out of danger, thank you. It was the quickest recovery on record.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Sources of the World's Great Fortune

Jay Gould worked as a boy on a small dairy farm, and afterward as a clerk in a country store.

The nursery of the Astor estates was a small plot of land on Broadway, bought by the founder of the family for $250.

Fifty years ago Andrew Carnegie was earning $1.25 per week as a bobbin boy.

He emigrated to America a pauper.

John D. Rockefeller followed the plow on a mean little farm belonging to his father. In youth his greatest ambition was to be a circus rider.

The founder of the Rothschilds was a pawnbroker in a dirty back street of a second-class German city. The descendants of his five sons and five daughters by their aggregate wealth now sway the money of the world.

Mackay was a common pickman when he struck it rich in the famous Comstock lode; Lichtenstean, Yerkes and Belmont were paper boys; Armour and Goelet worked in their early days for seventy-five cents per week, and thought themselves rich on it.

Sir Thomas Pipton, the great British millionaire, was the son of poor Irish parents. He began life as a cabin boy on a coaster. When later he was promoted to the second assistancy in a chandler's shop he was grateful for the privilege of sleeping under the counter.

The Disappearing Horse.

On no less authority than that of Colonel Albert J. Pope, the statement is made that at no distant time a cart or carriage drawn by horses or other animals will be a curiosity in the cities of the world, and in most of the rural districts as well. Colonel Pope foreshadows the reign of electricity as the power for horseless vehicles, and shows that a motor-carriage, while it may cost more than the ordinary carriage, costs far less for its care and keeping, can be re-charged with electric power at small expense and on the shortest notice, and will do as much work as a vehicle drawn by two or four horses. Colonel Pope predicts the speedy supremacy of the horseless carriage, and the change will be gladly welcomed not only by those who appreciate the economy of the new power, but also by all who favor the greater cleanliness of our streets.—Leslie's Weekly.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Market weak. Money 1½ per cent. Prices declined from three to five points. Closing price weak at lowest point of the day.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	145¼	148¼	139¾	139¾
American Tobacco	97	97	93	93
Atchison (Pfd.)	55⅛	55¼	53½	54
C. B. & Q.	130½	130½	127	127¾
Federal Steel	57¾	57⅞	54⅛	55
General Electric				116¼
Lead	30			30
U. S. Leather (pfd)	69⅛	69⅛	68¾	68¾
Manhattan	109	109	104	105
Missouri Pacific	40	40	39	39¾
Louisville & Nashville	65¾	66¼	64⅜	64½
Northern Pacific (pfd)	76½	76½	75½	75½

CHICAGO, May 31.—Wheat continued its upward course today reaching 79½ from which point prices reacted moderately. Foreign markets strong. Liverpool cables wheat at opening 1½ higher. Bad crop reports continue to come in.

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	Close
Wheat				
July	78½	79¾	78	78⅝
Sept.	78¼	79	77⅝	78⅜
Corn.				
July	33	33⅝	33	33⅜
Sept.	33⅜	34½	33⅜	33⅞
Oats.				
July.	22⅞	23	23¾	23
Sept.	20	20⅛	20	20
Pork				
July	7 97	8 02	7 80	7 80
Sept.	8 20	8 20	8 07	8 07
Lard				
July	4 95	4 95	4 95	4 95
Sept.	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10

CHICAGO, May 31.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs steady: $3.50@3 90; cattle dull; beeves $4 50@5.70.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	72
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	38–40
Oats	27–28
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	25–30
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.	
Butter	8–10
Eggs	12
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

The Difference.

"Pa, what's the difference between talent and genius?"

"A man with talent is able to build for himself the finest monument in the country. The public usually has to provide the monument for a genius."—Boston Journal.

Antwerp is the principal market of Belgium for paints and colors.

BIMETALLIC CLUBS' LEAGUE.

That of Ohio Valley Met at Louisville. Bryan to Speak at Banquet Tonight.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—The opening session of the third annual convention of the League of Bimetallic clubs of the Ohio valley was called to order this afternoon, at Macauley's theater, by President James P. Tarvin of Kentucky. The league is composed of the bimetallic clubs of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Among the notables who are due today are ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois, ex-Senator Blackburn of this state, Governor Thomas of Colorado. Hon. W. P. Black of Illinois, Hon. F. VanVoorhis of Indiana and O. H. P. Belmont of New York.

The convention will continue in session for three days. President Tarvin has telegraphed that 3,463 delegates, representing 150 clubs, will be in attendance. News comes also that thousands of silver men, who are not entitled to seats upon the floor of the league convention, are coming to attend the sessions and banquets.

This evening a banquet will be given at the Galt House in honor of Judge Tarvin. Mr. Bryan telegraphed he would attend and respond to a toast.

On Friday afternoon Mr. Bryan will speak at Macauley's theater and in the evening he will speak at Phœnix Hill and Fountain Ferry park, where he will be the guest of honor at a dollar dinner to be given by the Young Men's Democratic club of this city.

Reformed Church Synod.

TIFFIN, O., May 31.—The synod of the Reformed church apportioned $6,000 annually to carry on work among Germans in large cities and $1,150 for harbor missions. A resolution to request the United States government to set aside in its new building in New York city for the reception of emigrants a room where religious services may be held was adopted and a copy of the resolution was ordered forwarded to T. V. Powderly, superintendent of emigration.

There is a quicksilver mine in Peru 480 feet deep. In this abyss are streets, squares and a chapel where religious worship is held.

In Persia a bonfire plays an important part in the marriage ceremony, the service being read over in front of it.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house. —J. L. MOORE, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

PURE BLOOD.

Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MESSOPOTAMIA, OHIO.

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with *Scrofula for thirty years* but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

C. W. LINSCOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists. $1.00.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all *Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance.* No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd, Bellevue Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Legal Notice.

Ida Snyder, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the 5th day of May, 1899, Benjamin F. Snyder filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, being cause No. 13504, praying for a divorce from said Ida Snyder on the ground of willful absence for more than three years last past, and said cause will be for hearing on and after July 8th, 1899.

DAN W. SHETLER,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
The Peoples Building & Loan Company vs Viola S. Garrett, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, June 17, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of what was formerly known as out lot number three hundred and thirty-nine, and by a later numbering as out lot number two hundred and forty-two (242) of the City of Massillon, bounded as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the south line of North street with the east line of Third street in the said City, and running thence eastwardly along the south line of North street to the west line of lands of Anne F. Lipps; thence southwardly along the west line of said Anne E. Lipps' tract fifty (50) feet; thence westerly and parallel with the south line of North street to the east line of Third street; and thence northerly along the east line of Third street fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed by S. Burd to Viola S. Garrett by deed of June 20th 1895, recorded in Vol. 325, Page 264, of the Stark County records.

The part of said lot hereby conveyed is now known as lot number twenty-nine hundred and twenty seven (2927) of the City of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said City, and known as and being No. 49 Third street.

Appraised at three thousand, five hundred ($3,500.00) dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
John E. Doddridge. vs Wm. P. Clay, et al. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, June 3, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number thirty-five (35) in the town now a part of the City of Massillon, Stark County Ohio. Lot situated on corner West Main and Muskingum streets, houses Nos. 37 and 39 in said city.

Appraised at fifty-five hundred ($5,500) dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J ZAISER, Sheriff.
Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
Edward M. Smith vs. Maria Anderson et. al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Saturday, June 24, 1899,

the following described real estate to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and described as follows: Lot number 263 in Wales's addition to the City of Massillon, Ohio, now known as lot number 475, according to the recent numbering of lots in said City; house number being No. 80, State Street.

Appraised at five hundred ($500) dollars.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. A. Finn, Attorney.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss.
The Peoples Building & Loan Company vs. Geo. T. Borden, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, July 1, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of lot numbered thirty (30) of Wetmore, Fay and Binney's amicable partition of lands in Perry Township, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south line of Tremont street six hundred and twenty-eight (628) feet west of the point of intersection of said south line of Tremont street with the west line of Jarvis avenue; thence southerly parallel with the west line of Jarvis avenue one hundred and thirty (130) feet; thence westerly parallel with the south line of Tremont street sixty feet and four inches; thence northerly parallel with the west line of Jarvis avenue one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the south line of Tremont street, and thence easterly along the south line of Tremont street sixty feet and four inches to the place of beginning, which tract is now known as lot number twenty-six hundred and fifty-six (2656) of the City of Massillon, according to the new schedule of the lots of said city, and the house number is 320 West Tremont street, Massillon.

Appraised at sixteen hundred ($1,600) dollars.

Terms cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

Attachment.

Joseph J. Klotz, Plaintiff, against Walter H. McLain, Defendant.

Before Gustavus G. Paul, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County Ohio.

On the 14th day of April, A. D. 1899, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of sixty dollars.

JOSEPH J. KLOTZ.

Massillon, O., April 19, 1899.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Eliza Smith, late of Stark County, O., deceased.

Dated the 10th day of May, 1899.

CLARK G. SMITH,
Administrator.

Attachment.

P. A. Paroz, Plaintiff, against William Hostettler, Defendant.

Before Gustavus G. Paul, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County Ohio.

On the 8th day of April, A. D. 1899, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fifty-two and thirty-four-hundredths dollars.

P. A. PAROZ.

Massillon, O., May 12, 1899.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jos. Miller, late of Stark county, O., deceased.

Dated the 24th day of May, 1899.

ALONZO SMITH, Administrator.

1,750,000 McCormick Machines Now in Use.

250,000 being built for 1899. Three car loads ordered already for Massillon and Fulton.

1000 sold in Stark, Wayne and Ashland Counties last season. Order now if you want the best and most durable mower or binder on earth.

See samples at Wagoner's Shop. One car load will be delivered here Saturday.

KELLER & STOVER, AGENTS.

J. Marsh McDowell, Traveling Agent.

We can sell you

A SINGLE or DOUBLE BUGGY



Cheaper than any place in the county.

Call and Examine our Stock,

It is the largest in the city.

Quality Guaranteed. Prices to Suit you.

Schrader & Halter, 41 N. Erie, Over Schrader's Blacksmith Shop

We have a line of the

..Standard Bicycles..

of the world.

Columbia, Imperial, Waverly, Crawford.

Call and see them and Get our prices and you will buy of us.

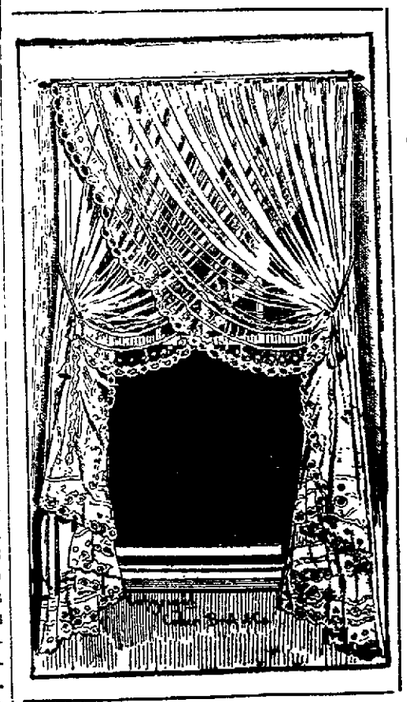
Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS. - - - 4 E. Main St.

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..BOBINET RUFFLED CURTAINS..

"AT THE BEE HIVE."



THE "ALLEGRO."

This cut represents the "Allegro" Curtain, which is made with plain center, lace edge and insertion, like illustration, also with figured centers in EMPIRE ROCOCO Renaissance and Honiton designs for reception and drawing rooms. Now on display in our Lace Curtain department.

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